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11

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 93 BOMBAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES GIVEN DECENT BURIAL

—:0:—

National Settlement Of Communal Problem

Dr. ANSARI'S SCATHING REJOINDER TO CRITICS

Lucknow Conference Decision

JOINT ELECTORATES & ADULT SUFFRAGE

Political & Cultural Dangers Of Separate Electorates

Dr. Ansari in moving the main resolution gave the lie direct to impertinent accusations that Nationalist Musalmans "do not have the interests of Islam at heart." "We are," he said "surely not worse Mussalmans because we refuse to turn our faith into a greedy superstition or an ignoble exercise in political hide and seek....Our Nationalism is part of our loyalty to our faith."

Doctor Ansari went on to expose the political and cultural dangers to Muslims themselves of Separate Electorates and sounded a warning against being "lured into a trap which some self-seeking men have laid for them and to which a number of honest but mistaken Mussalmans are leading them by their drum-beating." To the latter "who have grown grey in the service of Islam and India', Doctor Ansari made an earnest appeal to reconsider their position.

National Settlement Of Communal Question

(From Our Special Representative.)

The Nationalist Muslim Conference has been pronounced to be the most successful and eventful. The Muslim Nationalists have given a clear lead to their co-religionists by declaring that they stand for national settlement of the inter-communal question and will never give up the two vital principles of this settlement—Joint Electorates and Adult Suffrage. Their decision which of course was expected, has cleared the air, and considering the large number of delegates from all provinces and message of sympathy and support from Muslims of note and Muslim organisations throughout the country which are pouring in, there is little doubt that what Lucknow has decided to-day Muslim India will decide to-morrow and that Hindu-Muslim settlement will soon be brought about, based on the Lucknow decision'

A LOST CAUSE.

Those who stand for Separate Electorates are fighting an already lost battle. The resolution passed yesterday refers to the attitude of a certain section of other communities as well as some Muslims, as an obstacle to the settlement. It appears that the nationalist Muslims feel that the attitude of the Hindu Mahasabha has not been helpful. Some of them even feel that the leading Congressmen have not taken constructive initiative in this matter and have been too much frightened by the Hindu Sabha. They hope, that now that the Nationalist Muslim Conference has given a lead to the country, the Congress leaders will lend their generous helping hand in the negotiation and settlement with the other section of the Muslims on the basis of Joint Electorates and adult franchise.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.

There was a warm debate on the question of reservation of seats of minorities exceeding thirty per cent., but the overwhelming majority was in favour of such a reservation. Reservation of seats is insisted upon, say many of the Nationalist Muslims, because, as it was urged in the Subjects Committee, even in the Congress, the most Nationalist organisation in the country, Muslim Congressmen do not get their due share of elective seats, despite the instructions given that a convention should be established of giving due proportion of seats to the minorities, such as the Muslims, Depressed Classes and women.

MUSLIMS AND FEDERAL INDIA.

LUCKNOW, Apr. 19.

The Nationalist Muslim Conference could not reassemble at 2 p.m. as announced earlier. The sitting was delayed by over three hours because of the prolonged debate in the Subjects Committee over the draft resolution regarding the measure and method of representation in the Federal and Provincial legislatures.

The resolution as recommended by the Subjects Committee was carried without any opposition.

Several other resolutions were also discussed and passed.

The Conference broke late in the evening.

Over one thousand delegates representing all provinces in India and different Muslim organisations attended to-day's meeting.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

While the Conference was in progress a public meeting was held in Amiruddoulah Park this afternoon. It was addressed among others by Mr. Abbas Tyebji, Dr Alam., Professor Abdul Rahim and Dr. Rajjabali Patel.—A. P.

Nationalist Muslims' Demands

LUCKNOW, April 20.

As Sir Ali Imam left Lucknow shortly after the conclusion of the Subjects Committee discussions Maulana Kutbuddin Abdul Wali presided over the evening session of the Muslim Nationalist Conference yesterday. The first resolution of the evening was put from the Chair and lodged a protest against the detention in jails, without trial, of a number of persons in Bengal and the Punjab. The resolution was carried without opposition.

KEPT OUT OF THEIR HOMES FOR 12 YEARS.

Dr. Alam next moved that the Conference condemned the action of the Government in forbidding Maulana Muhammad Ishaque and Maulana Muhammad Irfan from entering the North-West Frontier Province. The mover said that both the Maulanas were ardent National workers who were being forcibly kept back from their homes in the Frontier for the last 12 years. The resolution after brief discussion, was passed.

DR. ANSARI MOVES THE MAIN RESOLUTION.

Dr. M. A. Ansari next moved the resolution regarding the method of representation in the legislatures which, he emphasised, was the resolution that had attracted the present gathering.

Dr. Ansari addressing the Conference said:—

I need hardly remind you of the immense responsibility that devolves on you during these de-

(Continued on page 7.)

Muslims Stand By National Demand

—:0:—

Main Resolution Of Lucknow Conference Carried

The resolution as it finally emerged from the Subjects Committee is as follows:—

Having secured general agreement in regard to the following matters which affect the interests of the nation at large.

(1) that there shall be provision of fundamental rights in the constitution guaranteeing to all citizens, protection of their cultures, language script, education, procession and practice of religion, religious endowments and economic interests.

(2) that fundamental rights and personal laws shall be effectively protected by specific provisions to be embodied in the constitution.

(3) that future constitution of the country shall be federal and residuary powers shall vest in federating units.

(4) that all appointments shall be made by the Public Services Commission according to a minimum standard of efficiency without at the same time depriving any community of its fair share in the services and that in the case of lower grades no monopoly shall be permitted and.

(5) that Sind shall be constituted into a separate province.

(6) that North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan shall have exactly the same form of Government and administration as other provinces in British India.

The Nationalist Muslim Party strongly holds that settlement of the outstanding questions relating to the measure and method of representation in Federal and provincial legislatures should be based on the following principles:

(a) Universal adult franchise,

(b) Joint electorates

(c) reservation of seats in the Federal and Provincial legislatures on a population basis for minorities less than 30 per cent with right to contest additional seats.

Having regard however to the present unfortunate position in the country, particularly the propaganda carried by a body of Mussalmans, as well as the attitude of certain section of other communities and with a desire to secure a speedy settlement and create peaceful atmosphere in the country the Nationalist Muslim Conference is prepared to negotiate for a settlement of the outstanding questions on the basis of joint electorate and adult franchise.

NICARGUAN TROUBLE IN COMMONS

—:0:—

LONDON, April 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Henderson stated that His Majesty's charge D'Affaires had cabled reporting that the Nicarguan rebels were retreating inland after being attacked by the National Guard whose officers stated that the situation was now under control. Mr. Henderson regretted that in the disturbances two British West-Indian subjects had been killed.—Reuter.

THREE MEN WITH BULLET WOUNDS

—:0:—

MADRAS, April 20.

Three men have been brought to Madras this morning from Cuddappa suffering from bullet wounds and have been admitted to the General Hospital where they are guarded by the police. It is alleged that the injured men attacked a police Sub-Inspector on April 14 who fired in self-defence. One man has lost both the eyes.—A. P.

RELEASE OF MEERUT PRISONERS AND 17 GARHWALIS

Fenner Brockway To Move Adjournment In View Of Benn's "Unsatisfactory Answer"

LONDON, April 20.

In the House of Commons; Mr. Benn replied in negative to a question by Mr. Fenner Brockway, asking whether, in view of the truce, he proposed to recommend the release of the seventeen Garhwalis. Mr. Benn reminded Mr. Brockway that the military authorities periodically reviewed all courtmartial sentences.

Mr. Brockway's similar question on the subject of the Meerut Trial was also answered in the negative, Mr. Benn adding that defence was now proceeding and that he was unable to interfere with the course of judicial proceedings. Mr. Brockway announced that he would raise the matter of adjournment at an earliest opportunity in view of the "unsatisfactory answer."—Reuter.

Davis Cup

—:0:—

LONDON, April 20.

Athens.—In the first round Davis Cup tie Greece beat Austria by three matches to two.—Reuter.

"NOT OF TYPE LIKELY TO ABSCOND"

—:0:—

Hutchinson & Nimbkar Move Bail Applications

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT RESERVES ORDERS

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

Mr. Hugh L. Hutchinson and Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, two of the accused in the Meerut conspiracy case, argued their bail applications today in person before Mr. Justice Mukherji and Mr. Justice Boys at the Allahabad High Court.

They stated that they were not of the type likely to abscond and added that their being kept in jail interfered much with their defence.

Mr. Kemp, for the Crown, opposed the application. Orders were reserved.—A. P.

TROUBLE IN THARRAWADY CONTINUES

Mails To The Commissioner Held Up.

MILITARY COLUMN ENTERS VILLAGE IN SEARCH OF "REBELS"

RANGOON, April 20.

The rebel activities continue in Tharrawaddy, Thayemyo and Henzada districts. In Tharrawaddy District Karen irregulars engaged the rebels, killing six and capturing twelve.

Thayetmyo district reports instances of the destruction of revenue receipts by rebels, whose present policy is to elude troops and make revenue collection impossible. A white black and red flag with figures on it was found hoisted on a hill top.

MAILS HELD UP.

Mails sent to the Commissioner were held up by the rebels on the in the morning. A military column searched a village and noticing 30 rebels retreating, fired a round. Casualties are uncertain.

In Henzada District a police force met 34 rebels armed with guns, emerging from the Yomas in the small hours of the morning on 12th February. The rebels escaped in the darkness. Only one was captured. Many flags, charms and documents were seized.

The cases of alleged maltreatment of Indian labourers by Burmans are reported from Toungood, Pegu and Hanthawaddy Districts.—A. P.

REVOLT IN HONDURAS

—:0:—

U. S. Cruisers Rushed Up

LONDON, April 20.

Washington.—The revolution against the Liberal Government of President Colindres has hitherto been confined to the northern coast of Honduras. Three United States cruisers have been sent to protect foreigners. The revolutionists are led by General Ferrara, who is described as strongest military figure in country. Capital has not yet been affected as a range of mountains lies between it and the coast.—Reuter.

FRESH REPORTS OF REVOLT

—:0:—

LONDON, April 20.

Boston.—The revolutionary fever has reached Honduras. According to wireless reports the revolt flared up at Progreso at two in the morning. Several hundred armed persons are at present marching on an important fruitshipping centre of Tela. Scattered outbreaks have occurred elsewhere. It is not known at present whether the capital, Tegucigalpa, is affected.—Reuter.

Cruiser Ordered To Honduras

Washington.—United States light cruiser "Memphis" has been ordered to proceed to the north coast of Honduras.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, April 20.

Previous Closing Rate	10.55
To-day's Opening Rate	10.53+.01
Previous Closing Rate	10.60+.05

Broach A/M. 197 July A/M. 202

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool, April 20.

Previous Closing Rate	5.55
To-day's Opening Rate	5.62+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	5.64+.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, April 20.

Silver Ready	13 5 0
Lower	0 3 0
Silver Forward	13 4 0
Lower	0 3 0

Tone of Market:—India Sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, April 20.

1st Settlement	44 1 0
2nd Settlement	43 15 0

With Duty.

Threat To Madeira Insurgents

—:0:—

'WILL ATTACK YOU BY SEA, LAND & AIR"

LONDON, April 20.

Lisbon.—A special representative of the Portuguese Government on board the cruiser "Vasco da Gama" has sent an ultimatum to rebel leaders in Madeira, calling upon them to submit and stating that otherwise Madeira would be attacked by sea, land and air.—Reuter.

"Southern Cross" To Pick Up "City of Cairo's" Air Mail

—:0:—

LONDON, April 20.

Sydney.—Air Commander Kingsford Smith is taking the "Southern Cross" to Kupang to pick up the air mail brought by the "City of Cairo."—Reuter.

REVOLVER REPLY TO STONES

—:0:—

Communists And Police Clash

A CEMETERY SCENE IN BERLIN

LONDON, April 20.

Berlin.—Three communists were killed and four seriously injured and five policemen received injuries in a collision between communists and the police at Hamm in Westphalia. The authorities had given permission to 150 communists to march to the cemetery to commemorate the communists killed in the disturbances of March 1920. A thousand, however, tried to enter the cemetery and attacked with stones and clubs the police who tried to prevent their entry. The police replied with revolvers.—Reuter.

Grave Allegations Against A "Dark Fouzdar"

PROSECUTION WITNESS' STARTLING STATEMENT

CHIRNER SHOOTING CASE.

Grave allegations that a police officer instigated a prosecution witness to make false statements incriminating some of the accused in the Chirner Shooting Case were made during the further hearing of the case before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, on Monday.

Alya B. Narangikar, a prosecution witness, in the cross-examination alleged that a police officer of the rank of Fouzdar (Sub-Inspector) of "dark complexion" asked him (witness) to make a statement to the effect that three of the accused Laxman Vithya and Tukya (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) pelted a policeman with stones during the Satyagraha at Chirner on September 25.

REASSURANCE BY D.S.P.

The witness did not fall in with the suggestion made by the "dark" Fouzdar and refused to make any such statement. Instead he ran away from Chirner to Panvel. Subsequently he was given an assurance by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Rale, that the witness need not have to make any statement to which he has not been an eye-witness.

Shivram Vithoo Patil, the police patel of Chirner, was then examined for the prosecution. Witness narrated the scenes which marked the Forest Satyagraha at Chirner on September 25. According to this witness, the crowds became excited, and one among them dealt him a blow which felled him. A policeman picked him up whereupon the crowds chased the whole police party pelting them with stones and branches. When the crowd came very close to the police party, witness heard a constable shouting "They are closing upon us, fire some blank shots."

SHOT IN THE AIR.

Thereupon a policeman fired a shot in the air. But some men from the crowd were heard to say: "These are blank shots. Don't leave a single policeman alive." Seeing that the crowds were still pursuing them the police directed firing on the crowds. Witness pointed out some of the accused in the dock. Accused Moghya Alya, he said was the person who dealt him the blow. He pointed out three more accused who were "instigating" the crowds.

Judge: Instigating the people to do what?

Witness: They were asking the people to beat the police and telling them that the forests did not belong to the Government but to the people.

Continuing his evidence witness said that he held *panchanamas* on the dead bodies of Jayaram Savant, a police constable and Nayaran Kadam, an armed sepoy whose corpses were found lying abandoned at Chirner on the morning of September 26. On November 3 he also held a *panch* when they discovered the missing revolver of Inspector Patil, a broken belt, cartridges, an ink pot and certain other articles behind a bush.

Cross examined by Mr. Karandikar, Defence Counsel, witness admitted that all the *panchanamas* which he recorded on September 26, excepting the one which related to his own injury, were signed by only two witnesses, namely the witness himself and one Bhagwan Babaji.

Is Bhagwan Babaji on friendly terms with you?—Yes.

Was there a corpse lying in the compound of Bhagwan Babaji on the morning of September 26?—Yes.

Whose corpse was it?—I think it was the corpse of a barber.

Did you hold a *panchanama* on this corpse?—Yes. But I don't remember when I did it.

Did you question Bhagwan Babaji as to how the corpse came to lying in his compound?—No. Why should I?

How is it that all excepting one *Panchanama* are signed by you and Bhagwan Babaji? Could you not get other witnesses from the village to attest to these *panchanamas*?—No. There was panic in the village and nobody came forward.

Did you ask anyone to come as witnesses?—Yes. I asked my neighbour.

WHO PICKED PATIL'S REVOLVER?

Alluding to the *Panchanama* held when the missing revolver of Inspector Patil was discovered behind a bush on November 3 witness said Inspector Shankerrao picked it up from the ground and first smelt it. If the revolver had been fired it would give a peculiar odour like the smell of liquor. The Inspector then cleaned the revolver with a duster and gave it to witness. The witness smelt but there was no odour of liquor.

Counsel: How could it smell of liquor if it had already been cleaned by the Inspector. (Laughter).

Witness: Even before it was cleaned the revolver was not smelling of liquor.

Further hearing was adjourned.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number, ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—AGENTS and purchasers for Petrol, kerosene and Lubricating oils. Splendid terms. Apply with two annas stamps to NAMBOODIRI BANK Ltd., Alwaye.
A R 4330

WANTED—A TYPIST, knowing accounts for the College Office. Man with good speed preferred. No novices need apply. Apply to the CHAIRMAN, National Medical College, Bombay No. 8.
A 2838

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of shares of Bengal Produce Co. Ltd., on Commission at 5 per cent. AMULYADHAN ADDY, Managing Director 15 A, Chetla Road, Calcutta.
A R 4849

WANTED.—EDUCATED and SMART HINDU LADY for Life Insurance canvassing on Rs. 50 per month with prospects. Previous experience not necessary. Free training to ambitious candidate. Apply Box No. 849, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4353

WANTED—A young ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for Sheth Chimanlal Nagindas Boarding Ahmedabad. Pay Rs. 75 to 125. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT.
A 2837

WANTED—MECHANICS and ENGINEERS, experienced as Salesmen, Resident Governesses, Lady-doctors, (L.C.P.S.) Nurses, Graduate Teachers, and applicants Unemployed consult immediately the ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106/110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 4359

WANTED—Experienced GOANESE BUTLER for Guest House, Tonk, Tonk State, Rajputana, pay Rs. 45 p.m. Apply VICE-PRESIDENT, Council Tonk with copies chits.
A 2842

WANTED in Africa an able, EXPERT CHEMIST with very good practical experience. Ask HIRJI VIRJI, Plot, Bhavnagar.
A R4811

Trade Announcement.

FORMALDEHYDE 40 per cent.—We manufacture pure Formaldehyde for medical use; also for Agricultural purposes. Write for particulars, INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL WORKS, Kirloskarvadi, District, Satara
T R 4418

Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(2)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

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DACCA UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a Readership in Mathematics in the scale of Rs. 400-50-600, per mensem, initial salary depending on qualifications. Nine copies of application with testimonials giving the names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than the 15th June, 1931. For full particulars apply to the Registrar.
2885

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR COMPANY LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

A MEETING of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of April, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY to consider the Report of the Liquidators re Contributories.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
M. P. DADACHANJEE,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 16th April, 1931.
2889

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of quarrying rock from approved parts of Worli Hill, north of Love Grove Road Bridge, and breaking the same into rubble and stacking it, etc., will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Tuesday the 28th day of April, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per form, to any one deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
18th April, 1931.
2890

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 21st April, 1931, at 2 p. m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

Eau-de-cologne, Cinema films, Brushes, Cycle bells, Asbestos packings, Paper toys, Taylors model, Electric wire, Portable gramophone and record empty cases H.M.V. Gramophone records, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD, KNOWN AS "BUCHER HOUSE."

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1258 of 1929, (Erachshaw Cowasji Ghadiali Vs. Dr. Dinshaw Jeewaji Soonawalla alias Edel Beheram and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 4th April, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in two lots on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—ALL that piece of Pension and Tax land (the cess whereof has been redeemed), together with buildings and structures standing thereon, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, admeasuring about 1441 square yards, bearing Collector's New No. 1040, Old Survey No. 82, New Survey No. 1|7067, Cadastral Survey No. 639 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward Nos. 3399, etc., Street Nos. 98 etc., and bounded on the North by the property described in Lot No. II, and beyond that by the property of Cursetji Maneckji Cursetji; on the South by Gowalia Tank Road; on the East partly by the property of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhivandiwalla and on the West partly by the property of Framroze Dinshaw Taraporewalla and others and partly by the property of Sultanally Ismail Janmahomed and another.

LOT NO. 2.—ALL that piece of Pension and Tax land (the cess whereof has been redeemed) together with buildings and structures standing thereon, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, admeasuring about 2185 square yards according to New Land's Survey and about 3,626 square yards bearing Collector's New No. 1040, Old Survey No. 82, New Survey No. 1|7067, Cadastral Survey No. 639 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward Nos. 3400 (1), etc., Street Nos. 94-C, etc., and bounded on the North by the property of Cursetji Maneckji Cursetji; on the South partly by the property described in Lot No. I, and partly by the property of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhivandiwalla; on the East partly by the property of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhivandiwalla and partly by the property of Raghavji Purshotam and on the West by the property of Cursetji Maneckji Cursetji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE BY ROBERTS, DEVJI & ORS., VERY LITTLE USED, UPRIGHT GRAND PLAYER PIANO BY ACOLIAN, GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS, RICH CARPETS, GLASS & CROCKERY, BRASS & SILVER WARE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at "Lincoln Lodge" Altamont Road, very valuable and handsome, highly polished household furniture of the entire Bungalow, Siding Dining Table, Chairs and Sideboard, dumbwaiters, full-size double spring Chesterfield Suites, with loose covers, rich Book Cases, Silver Cabinets, one upright Grand Player Piano in perfect condition, by Acolian, Gramophone with records, fancy ornaments, Brassware, and silverware, fancy bedsteads, almirahs, Lady's and Gent's dressing tables dinner, tea and breakfast sets, etc., etc.

The property of A. C. Campbell Esqr., As: General Manager, Mazagaon Docks. Proceeding Home

Catalogues will be published and property on view from Friday.

BENNETT & CO.,

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
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6-30 & 10
MAT: THURS: 4
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BETTY COMPSON
IN
WOMAN TO WOMAN
WOMAN TO WOMAN
LOVE! ROMANCE! TRAGEDY! HONOUR! WITH
MICKEY MOUSE
IN
PIONEER DAYS
AND
The Grand National
The Only Complete Record Of The Race from Start To Finish in Sound
Exclusive To This Theatre.
Pathe Sound Gazette
Also showing Arrival of their EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 AND 10 P. M.
LAST THREE DAYS
KING OF JAZZ
Featuring
PAUL WHITEMAN
AND HIS BAND
Never before in one stupendous show such a combination of spectacle—novelty—music and talent.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p. m
THE FOUR FEATHERS
Featuring
Wm. POWELL, RICHARD ARLEN, NOAH BEERY, CLIVE BROOK
Actually filmed in Africa. See the mad flight of the Baboons The attack of the ferocious hippos on the fugitive white men. A veritable whirlwind of thrills.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The ALL-TALKING LAUGH SENSATION OF THE YEAR
THREE LIVE GHOSTS
While grave yards yawned they played truant and made the whole world laugh.

OPERA HOUSE.
To-day 6-30 & 10 p. m.
MADCAP MARITAL ROMANCE.
HUSBANDS FOR RENT
Featuring
OWEN MOOR
AND
HELEN COSTELLO.
Uproarious Romance of Two who were wed in name only.

Amusements

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
If you Don't Watch out
LON CHANEY
Will get you
He Leads
THE UNHOLY 3
THE UNHOLY 3
THE UNHOLY 3.
The Great Mystery Trinity
In
A GRIM PLOT
That is
Weird! Tragic! Uncanny!
ALSO
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HOW BOMBAY WELCOMED THE NEW VICEROY
PRODUCED BY
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AND THE
DEPARTURE OF LORD IRWIN
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Farewell Speech
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IMPERIAL MOVIETONE
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
UNIVERSAL'S ALL-TALKING
HILARIOUSLY THRILLING LAUGH EPIC!
Cohens & Kellys in Africa
With
GEORGE SIDNEY
CHARLIE MURRAY
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MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 20.
B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16—April.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Mid-May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 April.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 April 15th May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 16 May 15 June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 June.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 5/8
Banks Selling T T 277 3/8
Banks Buying T T 276 5/8
PARIS
Banks Selling D D 918.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 134 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 69 3/8
SHANGHAI
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2
SINGAPORE
Banks Selling D D 156-1/2
JAVA
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4.
CROSS RATES.
New York/London 4.85 7/8 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/4 20th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 18th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 18th inst.
London/Belgium 34.95 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 18th inst.
London/Italy 92. 80 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-9 3/4 17th inst £4-4-9 3/4 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 5/16 17th inst. 13 1/2 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 1/8 17th inst. 13 7/16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 1/8 17th inst. 29 1/2 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 9/16 p.c. 17th inst. 2 9/16 p.c. 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 23/32 p.c. 17th inst. 2 23/32 p.c. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos 5 per cent. 6 Mos 4 1/2 per cent. 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Little Indian covering. Small offering.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 20.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/10
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74/14
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/10
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/9
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/10
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/9
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/2
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs 70/8
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/4
FORWARD RATES.
1st May settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-10-6
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-14-0
Tone of Market:—Steadier.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, April 20.

	1930-31	1929-30.
F. P. Bales Receipts to date		
18-4-31	3487000	3062000
Receipts Yesterday		
18-4-31	2000	6000
Exports to date		
18-4-31	5904000	6159000
Stock at Ports		
17-4-31	3584000	1706000
Stock Interior Towns		
17-4-31	1214000	1024000
Stock Liverpool		
17-4-31	1127000	954000
Visible Supply		
17-4-31	7157000	4220000
Quantity in Sight		
17-4-31	12313000	13118000
Quantity out of Sight		
17-4-31	8244000	10483000

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 17.

The latest news show that all parties have agreed to abide by the terms of the Chadbourne scheme and everything will be finally settled within a short period at a Conference to be held at Brussels and it is generally believed that in consequence of the expected settlement, the market will help those who are holding big stocks of sugar in anticipation of the improvement of prices. It is reported from Java that the Trust has decided to sell off old stock first and hence it is that it is quoting higher prices for the new crop. Java is almost convinced of success of the Chadbourne schema although the red signal is there and no agreement with that country has been reached as yet.

The European House importing Russian Sugar in this country has been able to distribute some portion of it at different ports of India and the Russian Sugar being cheaper, is shared to be keenly competing with Java Sugar thereat. Owing to somewhat better demand the prices of Sugar have remained almost steady, but looking to the Russian policy of dumping, nothing can be said with certainty as to the future of the Sugar Market.

Markets at Calcutta and Karachi have remained steady, with satisfactory offtake.

The highest and the lowest rates this week were:—
JAVA SUGAR—
Ready Rs. 12-12-6 and Rs. 12-11.
March Rs. 5-1 and Rs. 5-1.
B.R.B. SUGAR—
Ready Rs. 12-14-6 and Rs. 12-12-6.
RUSSIAN SUGAR—
Ready Rs. 12-9 and Rs. 12-8.
March 4-9-9 and Rs. 4-8-9.

ARRIVALS.

S. S. "Nizam" and "Saint Andrew" arrived during this week with a cargo of about 10,600 and 73,000 bags of Russian and Java Sugar respectively. S. S. "Sumatra" of Java Sugar and one steamer of Russian Sugar are expected to arrive before 30th instant with a cargo of about 30,000 and 60,000 bags respectively.

OFFTAKE & STOCK.

Offtake is estimated at about 93,000 bags and Stock inclusive of fresh arrivals during the week is estimated at about 5,90,000 bags.

The following are the rates ruling the bazar to-day:—
FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 12|12|6 per cwt.
S. S. "Nizam" Rs. 5|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 5|1 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. BEET SUGAR—
Ready Rs. 12-14-6 per cwt.
RUSSIAN SUGAR—
Ready Rs. 12-8-6 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 4-9-9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Quiet.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, April 20.

Following Cables are received regarding produce markets:—
Wheat Chicago.
"Prices advanced at first on commission Houses buying, but later declined on Commission Houses selling, prices again advanced on covering by shorts. Closed firm".
Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom 2,305,000 quarters.
Wheat London.
"Continental demand and less selling pressure from Russia caused advance. Do not feel inclined to follow advance but prefer realising with view rebuying on good set-backs."
Linseed London.
"Heavy shipments from Argentine impressing "shorts". Some realising may perhaps cause set-back but still look higher prices in Summmer particularly after July.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
May 4/6s. 6/7d. up 1d.
July 4/8s. 1/2d. up 1d.
Oct. 4.10s 1/2 up 7/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
May $83 down 1/8.
July $85-1/8 up 7-8.
Septr. $65-1/4 up 1/2.

LONDON LINSEED.
April/May. £9-2-6 up sh. 2/6d.
Market firmer

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
June 10.98 up 1.
July 11.10 down 4.
Market easy.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.
May/Aug. Shl. 17/7 1/2d. up 3-3/4d.
Sep/Dec. Sh. 18/6d up 2-1/4d.
Market firmer, moderate trade.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
July 132 down 1.
Sep. 140 unchanged.
Dec. 148 down 1.
Market quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 20.
3 Months Discounts 2 9/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 23/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 5 1/2 per cent.
One month 5 1/4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4 1/2 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

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Sterling Silver	Rs. 42
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14-ct. Gold	Rs. 90
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A Topical Number.
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A PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION By Begum Shah Nawaz.
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INDIA AND THE FEDERAL IDEA By Mr. K. M. Panikkar, M.A., (Oxon.).
THE TRUCE AND ITS LESSONS By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
THE FINANCE OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE By Mr. N. Sankara Aiyer, M.A., C.A.I.B.
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IRWIN-GANDHI AGREEMENT.
WORLD EVENTS By Prof. A. J. Saunders, M.A., Ph.D.
LIFE: A Poem By Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Besides these there are notes and news (together with illustrations) on topical matters in the Departmental Notes Section which are a special feature of the INDIAN REVIEW. These include Literary, Educational, Legal, Personal, Political, Sport, General, Medical and Science sections. The section World of Books contains notices of recent English, American & Indian publications.

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(The April Number will contain a detailed account of the Karachi Congress).

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SHOLAPUR WELCOMES MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS

Triumphant Procession Passes Through Streets

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, April 18.

Mr. Jaju, ex-President, Sholapur Taluka Congress Committee who was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Martial Law authorities and Messrs. Jadhav and Kulkarni being released from the Yeravda jail in pursuance of the Government decision regarding the Sholapur Martial Law prisoners arrived today morning by Madras Mail.

On their arrival a grand reception was accorded to them on the railway station and afterwards brought to the city in a procession seated in a richly decorated motor car. After marching through all the principal parts of the city the procession dispersed at the Tilak Chowk. Some Prabhat Pheris were amongst the processionists singing national songs and slogans with a big national flag ahead.

POLICE EVERYWHERE.

Some plain-cloth police were also to be seen scattered in the procession. It is understood that on receipt of the information of the release of Mr. Jaju, Mr. Sadri, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur and some other Police officers who were present this morning at the railway station had yesterday gone to Medha, a place some seven or eight stations away from Sholapur to keep "Bandobast".

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

During the week there were in all 274 attacks and 128 deaths due to cholera against 273 and 118 in the previous week. Including Town Circles, Kolaba district reported one attack and one death against 5-3: Poona one attack and one death against 3-3: Satara 154 attacks and 73 deaths against 117-51: Belgaum 61 attacks and 24 deaths against 64-22: Dharwar 23 attacks and 11 deaths against 23-6 and Bijapur 31 attacks and 18 deaths against 51-27.

Wai Town had 28 attacks and 15 deaths against 28-10 and Poona Cantonment 1-1.

PLAGUE.

In the Presidency proper there were in all 60 attacks and 29 deaths from Plague against 37 and 27 in the previous week. The returns by districts, including Town Circles, are as follows:—Surat 5 attacks and 4 deaths against 4-5: Thana 14 attacks and 9 deaths against 1-1: Satara 5 attacks and 2 deaths against 6-3: Ratnagiri one attack and 3 deaths against 2-2: Belgaum 21 attacks and 12 deaths against 9-7: Dharwar 2 attacks and no death against 4-2: Bijapur 4 attacks and 3 deaths against 6-3 and Kanara 4 attacks and 2 deaths against 4-4.

CAWNPORE RIOTS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Kindly insert the following few lines in your columns. They are meant to bring home to the people one dreadful aspect of the recent Cawnpore Riots. There were attacks on women, children and very old people. There are many instances in which entire isolated families were attacked, women and children were among the dead and wounded. One out of the first batch sent to the Hospital was a very old man who must have been about 80 years of age and who had multiple injuries on his body. There were number of dreadful cases which were either sent to the Hospital or died in burnt houses, but one group requires special mention. It was a batch of 3 burnt women who were taken to the Hospital and one of them was pregnant.

This short note is specially meant to inform the various Humanitarian Societies who may start the work at once so that these dreadful atrocities may not be repeated in any other places. They may send their representatives to Cawnpore to investigate the conditions under which such inhuman brutalities are possible in this enlightened age.—Yours, etc.,

A. WAHED.

Cawnpore, April 11.

BEST TONIC FOR WOMEN.
SUNDARI SATHI
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"Sundari Sathi" is the most effective elixir for all the diseases of women, such as Menorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Metritis, Hysteria, etc. So many doctors and physicians use it. Re. 1 per bottle. Rs. 2-10 per 3 bottles.

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JOINT FARMS IN RUSSIA

New Discipline For The Workers

An important new set of rules governing conditions of labour in the collective farms, and establishing something in the nature of factory discipline there, has recently been promulgated by the Collective Farm Head-quarters, which co-ordinates and supervises the activities of the scores of thousands of collective farms which exist all over Soviet Union.

The time has passed when the "Kolkhozi", or collective farms, could be regarded as a mere experiment or a blind leap into the dark. According to official statistics these farms (writes the Moscow Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian") which, along with the State farms, are given preferential supply with tractors, large agricultural machines, fertilisers, etc., increased their planted area by 50 per cent last year, and brought 30,00,000 additional acres under cultivation.

THE PROBLEM.

There was a big exodus or forcibly "collectivised" peasants from the new farms last spring after Stallin's letter, "Giddiness from Success", heralded the inauguration of a milder agrarian policy, and the percentage of collectivised households fell from 57 in February, 1930, to in the early autumn; but the basic grain producing regions of Southern and South-eastern Russia remained, to a considerable degree, the collective form of farming, and lately a turn in the opposite direction has brought the percentage of collectivisation up to about 30.

The Communist party programme calls for the collectivisation of at least half the peasant households by the end of 1931.

The Soviet agrarian problem to-day is one of quality rather than of quantity. It is not so much a question of bringing the peasants to pool their holdings in collective farms by a combination of propaganda, economic pressure, and the grim death-knell of individual farming sounded by the liquidation of the kulaks as a class, as of making them work efficiently after they are enrolled in the new farms.

THE NEW RULES.

The new rules provide that piece-work shall be the basis of payment for labour in collective farms, that each member of a collective farm shall be assigned to and kept at a definite task instead of leading more or less aimlessly shifted about, and that all practices which might undermine productivity of labour, such as distribution of the farm income according to the number of eaters in each family, shall be stopped. In distributing the income quantity and quality of work performed are to be the sole standards, apart from a distribution of 5 per cent. of the income among members in accordance with the amount of capital (expressed in working animals and machinery) which they contributed to the farm then they entered.

Work in the collective farms is to be carried on by brigades of from forty to sixty persons, the heads of these brigades being nominated by the management. The piecework system may be applied either individually or to the brigades, depending on local circumstances. The heads of the brigades are responsible for the amount of work performed, and each individual member of a collective farm is held to accountability for the condition of the working animals and machines which are entrusted to his charge.

The adoption of these rules may be attributed to the fact that, while the collective farms have achieved note-worthy success in the matter of extending the planted acreage, they have in many cases rolled up heavy bills for broken and damaged machinery, while the care of animals often deteriorates when they pass from the ownership of an individual peasant into the vaguer common ownership of the collective farm.

POONA SWADESHI

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, April 18.

Poona is making headway so far as Swadeshi is concerned. A band of enthusiastic young ladies and gentlemen have organised the "Poona Swadeshi" which opens on Monday, the 20th instant in the spacious premises No. 2432, East St. Poona Comp. It will be run more or less on the same line as the 'Svadeshi' (Bombay Ladies Store). Judging from the interest it has already aroused among the citizens of Poona and neighbourhood, the "Poona Swadeshi" augurs well for a prosperous future.

PUNJAB TEACHERS IN CONFERENCE

Many Reforms Suggested

LAHORE, April 15.

The second session of the Punjab Teachers' Conference which was held at Rawalpindi under the presidentship of Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmed, was a great success.

The Conference passed many important resolutions to promote and safeguard the interest of the profession.

Mr. L. Gurcharanlal Sethi, Chairman of the Reception Committee in a lucid speech welcomed the president and delegates to the conference and reviewed the progress made in the field of education in the province during the preceeding year. He made a stirring appeal to those who attended the conference to co-ordinate their efforts and co-operate with one another and organise Teachers' Associations in every nook and corner of the province affiliated of course to the Central body.

Dr. Zia-ul-Din Ahmed who presided gave his experiences during the last 32 years as student of the Indian as well as English German, French and Italian Universities, and suggested the ways which more advanced countries of the West had introduced to overcome the difficulties which were troubling over their mind. In England and Germany, he said organisations like their association did not only confine their attention to safeguard and promote the interests of their profession but initiated epoch-making reforms.

The most up-to-date experimental schools were established and were being successfully conducted by the Teachers' Association, in England also the Teachers' Association had done a lot in devising the scheme of central schools and bringing about momentous changes in the syllabus for studies.—A.P.

Satyagrahis Hold Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUSAWAL, April 17.

Amnesty brought us back almost all satyagrahis except a few and these also were released by 26th March; now only one namely Trimbaksing by name is in Yeravda prison for security proceedings under Section 108 C. P. C. His detention is apparently absurd as his companion, namely Vasantram Ramchandra of Jalgaon, who also was asked to furnish security on the same facts, has been released from Nasik jail.

ASODA SATYAGRAHI CONFERENCE.

Immediately after the amnesty, a Conference of all Khandesh satyagrahis was held on 18th and 19th March at Asoda village near Jalgaon, Vinobaji Bhave of Wardha Ashram, presided. The attendence was satisfactory. A free discussion of the short-comings of satyagrahis and workers was a peculiar feature. The right atmosphere prevailed and these resolutions were adopted.

"Truth and Non-violence, Habitual Khadi wearing, Spinning, etc., should be the rules of personal conduct of the satyagrahis. "Enlistment of 1500 Congress members in the District: Organisation and training of workers for Swaraj who would undertake to work on food and raiment as their remuneration for not less than 3 years: Enlistment of volunteers for picketing and for foreign cloth shops; Preparation and publication of report of the Khandesh civil disobedience movement: Election of Delegates to Congress."

Mr. S. D. Tipnis and Pratibhamba Kuvalekar of Poona were present and addressed the gathering. Srimati Yashodha Bhat of Bombay who was arrested in this very village was also present.

JAZZ POLICE FOR PARIS.

Lit Up At Night.

The Paris correspondent of the "News Chronicle" writes:—

Paris is to have "Brighter Police men."

M. Chiappe, Prefect of the Paris Police, has decided to abolish the neat "kepi" cap which, with his white truncheon and dapper air, has distinguished the "agent" of the boulevards in recent years.

There will be introduced instead something like a pith helmet of dark blue with a white border and a white band.

One hundred policemen, so equipped, will give the new jazz helmet a few months' trial in public.

Experiments are also being made with small electric lamps, to be attached to the helmet and connected with an accumulator worn at the waist, so that officers on point duty at night will be more clearly visible to motorists.

The luminors tufts, however, are being criticised on the ground that the accumulators weigh nearly 3lb. each.

Grand-dad

As a youth he was a "gay young spark". As a man, he developed into a lover of good eating and good drinking. To-day he has a legacy from these years of "high living" in the shape of a "plaguy lumbago" and he has had two or three attacks of gout. At one time he suffered a lot, for ointments and plasters and so forth offended his sense of cleanliness. Now he laughs at his troubles!

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relieves him of all his pains. Moreover, since it stimulates the elimination of uric acid, the attacks are rapidly becoming less and less frequent.

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LANCASHIRE REAPING "WHIRLWIND" FOR WHAT SHE HAS SOWN.

"If It Is Right In England To Exclude Foreign Imports And It Adds To The Country's Prosperity" Why Should Not India Do it, Asks Sir H. Samuel In Commons.

LONDON, March 25.

In the House of Commons on the motion for the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill.

Mr' Hacking (C.—Chorley) raised the question of the cotton industry of Lancashire as affected by the present situation in India. That industry, he said, was the largest export industry in the country, and India was one of its greatest markets, and anything which therefore detrimentaly affected it caused a great national loss.

Dealing first with the boycott of British goods in India, that movement, he recalled, started in approximately March or April of last year, and was confined almost solely to British goods. The object of the boycott was clear. It had never been denied either in this country or in India that its object was to force the British Government to make concessions of a political character. Trade concessions were not desired. The boycott had reached such proportions that at the end of July last year our Commissioner of Trade in India was compelled to use these words:-

The anti-British boycott campaign is now raging throughout most of India and the future is still so obscure that it is not yet possible to assess the agitation at its true value or to give any reliable estimate of its permanent effect on British trade in India.

DETERMINED CHARACTER

The boycott was of such a determined character as to hold up in the province of Bengal no less than £1,500,000 worth of Lancashire goods. In addition, large quantities were held up in other districts, as well as in Lancashire, from which export would have been futile.

Why, it might be asked, had Lancashire hitherto not shown itself more resentful, and why had Lancashire members been silent? The reason was that it would not have been desirable even a month ago to advertise the success of the boycott, and they did not wish to add to the difficulties of the Round-table Conference or of the Secretary for India or of the Viceroy. An agreement had now been signed but if the political boycott had ceased, the so-called economic boycott was worse to-day, three weeks after the agreement had been signed than the combination of both forms of boycott before the pact was entered into. If the present boycott was merely an economic one, why have any boycott at all against Lancashire goods? Competition with the Indian mills came in the main from Japan and not from Lancashire. He was informed that both the boycott and picketing were supported by those who were closely connected with the Indian textile trade, and he desired to know whether the permission to continue the economic boycott came within the terms of the agreement, since its effect was not to improve the position of India or the Indians as a whole but to put fortunes into the pockets of a comparatively small number of Indian millowners at the expense of many millions of Indian people. So far as they could see in Lancashire there had been absolutely no improvement since the agreement had been made, and he asked the Secretary for India what was he going to do about the present position and how much longer did he expect them to wait for an improvement? (Conservative cheers).

"PATIENCE EXHAUSTED."

He had had a telegram only that morning which told him that so far as Manchester shippers were concerned they saw no sign at all of any improvement. "The sands are running out in Lancashire and our patience is quickly being exhausted. We cannot wait indefinitely and we demand that the Secretary of State take immediate action so that Lancashire may once more have the opportunity to carry out a fair and legitimate trade with her greatest customer in the East."

The agency arrangement which had been made in India in regard to the re-exportation of British piece-goods were a flagrant breach of the spirit of the agreement, while the raising of the import duties was also designed as a blow at the Lancashire trade.

India owed much to Great Britain. There were £700,000,000 of our money invested there; we had taught her secondary industries and developed primary ones, and had kept peace among various races at the sacrifice of our people at home. In the last twelve months we bought £85,000,000 worth of her goods. The effect of her treatment of us in return could be realised only by visiting Lancashire, where the distress in the big cotton towns was awful to see. The average of our cotton cloth exports to India for the years 1927, 1928, and 1929 was 1,523,000,000 square yards. In 1930 although the boycott did not begin till April, the figures dropped to 788,000,000 square yards, and now there was virtually no business at all. The operatives were fast losing hope of every regaining their occupation and many had already lost their skill. In Blackburn 70,000 out of 90,000 looms were idle which meant a loss in wages in a full year of £3500000.

"We do not ask for sympathy" he added. "We maintain that we can carry on our industry if we receive a full measure of justice and fair play. It is because I am convinced that fair play is not at present forthcoming that I appear to the Secretary of State and the Cabinet many of whose members sit for Lancashire seats; on behalf of hundreds and thousands of my fellow-subjects in the country of my birth." (Cheers.)

A LABOUR VIEW.

Major Graham Pole (Lab.—Derbyshire) said that India seemed to believe in the good Tory doctrine of Protection. He did not. But it was essential that we should get rid of the suggestion that the Secretary of State should dictate to India whether she should have Protection or not; or whether she must take in Lancashire or any other goods on special terms or not. It was said that the position now was worse than before the agreement between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi. Probably the reason was not far to seek; because immediately after the agreement there was the Conservative resolution which conveyed the view to India that the Opposition did not intend to abide by the agreement: but would try to get it cut down. There had also been letters and articles in the press meant to show India that we intended domination and not to give her the right to regulate her own affairs. A great deal had been made about the agreement to re-export foreign cloth; but it had been pointed out that after all that might be good for Lancashire.

Sir N. Sandeman (C.—Middleton and Prestwich):—Will not the goods be sent to another of our markets?

Major Graham Pole:—They may be but they are being taken out of the Indian market. Let it be remembered about the boycott that it could not have come but for the widespread sense of legitimate grievance regarding the manner in which in the past we had subordinated India's interests to the commercial interests of our own country. In a large measure Lancashire was reaping the whirlwind for what she had herself sown. Further; in this boycott India was merely following methods we had taught her.

TIMELY DEBATE.

Lord Stanley (C.—Fylde) urged that the debate was timely, not merely from the point of view of the Lancashire cotton industry, but also the effect it might have on the atmosphere of future negotiation between India and this country.

Nominally the political boycott had been removed, but they found in its place something infinitely worse—an industrial boycott with political support, and what was practically legal sanction. (Hear, hear) He realised the difficulty of differentiating between a political and an economic boycott, but it was not so difficult to realise the borderland between what was just and unjust. India was entitled to protect her own cotton industry, but it was countrary to our conception of the true value of the decisions arrived at in the conversations between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi that India should discriminate against the importation of British goods. It might be said that she had kept within the letter of the law, but so far as the spirit was concerned she had shown herself a total abstainer.

It had been shown that the boycott had not been used simply as a means of protecting the Indian home market, but had been used to let in foreign goods instead of ours.

"The attitude they are adopting," continued Lord Stanley," makes our position extremely difficult. We realise that Constitutional reforms have to be given, and we are ready to assist in a thoroughly generously spirit, but if this is the spirit in which the reforms are to be worked it is going to make a great difference in public opinion and in the opinion of Conservative members of Parliament. Lancashire realises that a contented India is a far better market for her goods than a discontented, and that makes us the more sympathetic with her aspirations, but if we make the advances we have during the last month we expect to be met half-way, and not with scorn."

The attitude which had been taken up was not good for India as a whole. The advantages accruing from the boycott were not going to the poor among the population of India, but to a few rich millowners and traders and to a few of the more extreme politicians who were able to satisfy rancour against anything British. One of the safeguards laid down with great clearness by spokesmen on the Conservative side was that we must insist on fair treatment of the British trading community in India. They had been asked to be patient, but they had been patient for long enough. Those who had been to Lancashire knew well that feeling was running very high, and unless some satisfactory solution could be found the feeling might get somewhat out of hand.

"We on the Conservative side," added Lord Stanley, "assure the Government of our genuine desire for better relations between India and this country, and we hope that desire is not coming to grief at the first stage." (Hear, hear).

"HORRIBLE WEAPON."

Lieutent Commander Kenworthy (Lab.—Hull) said the use of this horrible weapon of boycott was spreading, and he hoped it would soon be abandoned by everyone. In India it had been subsidised not for any altruistic object but by the worst type of bloodsucker and sweater. He asked what steps were being taken to put the British side of the case.

The trade in cloth in India was largely in Bombay, and one of the dangers of the situation lay in that concentration. In the past it had been the policy in the interest of Bombay not to encourage the development of smaller ports in the Indian States. We must realise that that policy was out of date. The Indian States had helped us enormously and deserved generous treatment. Most important of all, we must convince the people of India that we really did not wish to exploit them for Lancashire or any other part of England but only to do a legitimate trade, and that when India was ready for it she would have complete control of her fiscal future.

SIR H. SAMUEL.

Sir Herbert Samuel (L.—Darwen) agreed that the debate touched a matter of fundamental importance to Lancashire and through Lancashire to the whole nation. It had been suggested that there was some improvement in the situation, but the information which reached him from Lancashire was not satisfactory. One of the largest manufactuers in his own constituency, who had recently been in India, telegraphed to him that there was no foundation for this optimistic view. That was confirmed from other sources, and Lancashire felt not only that her trade was so greatly affected but the fact that the competing trade of Japan had not been subjected in the same degree to a boycott in the interests of Indian manufacture.

He admitted that tariffs had had a very considerable effect on the Lancashire trade. "But (said Sir H. Samuel) I was somewhat surprised to find so keen a Protectionist as Mr. Hacking deploring the effect upon the consumer of the adoption of a Protectionist tariff. (Cheers and laughter). Do not Protectionist members realise the fundamental fallacy of their position? (Cheers). If it is right here to exclude foreign imports, and if that adds to the prosperity of the country, how can they say that in India it is not right to exclude them from the point of view of India's manufactured goods, and that that would not add to the prosperity of India? In fact, the whole of their contention to-day is a rejection of the argument they are continually adducing in Britain for the exclusion of foreign goods. They now come forward and, using the Free Trade argument, say that there will be dearer clothing for the teeming millions of India."

Continuing, Sir H. Samuel said he spoke in no spirit of hostility to the Indian national movement as expressed at the Round-table Conference, but he thought we might suggest to our Indian fellow-subjects that the national movement, if it is to command the respect of progressive minds, ought not to be directed in accordance with sectional commercial interests in India. (Cheers).

If freer trade is to the interest of India as a whole, as he believed, he trusted that the Indian Government and Legislature would not be deterred from adopting that policy merely because it would work out to the advantage of Lancashire. He trusted also that they would put aside those weapons of pressure which had been adopted in order to secure a settlement of the national question and that military presure on this side and economic pressure on the other would be abandoned, and that in the spirit of the Round-table Conference we would move forward in an atmosphere of goodwill. (Cheers).

Sir N. Sandeman (C.—Middleton and Prestwich) asked whether the Government knew of the proposed increase of duties and what they did to prevent their being imposed.

Mr. Tout (Lab.—Sowerby) protested against the present Government being blamed for a state of things that had been going on for years past. It was not fair to try to create the impression that duties had been increased because there was a Labour Government in power or that the Secretary of State had not done his best in the matter. His own information was that of late there had been an improvement. He added that until there was a complete reorganisation there would still be unemployment in the cotton industry. He asked the Opposition in the interests of the workers to help rather than to hinder by assisting in securing a settlement of the Indian dispute.

GOVERNMENT BLAMED.

Mr. Hammersley (C.—Stockport) said if the position remained as it was we should have lost 90 per cent of our trade in India.

The Government might in effect reply that the position was very unfortunate, but that they had no responsibility. On the contrary, he believed the Government were responsible, for they had failed to protest, as they should have done, against the increase of duties, and when representations were made they were in the nature of window-dressing and were not effective.

Further, the Government had allowed the cry of Indian nationalism to be used as a cloak for the aggrandisement of the Indian millowners to the detriment of the poorer classes of the people of India. In Lancashire they were quite prepared to admit that a home market should be given to India, but it was a very different thing to say that the protective weapon should be utilised to the hardship of the Indian people whom it was the duty of our Government to protect in order to give a benefit to the millowning section of the community.

In February, 1930, in a telegram from the Viceroy read in that House, it was made clear that as regarded the question of increased tariffs it was the duty of our Government to protect the vast masses of the Indian people, and the charge they made against this Government was that by its action it had in fact conspired with the Government of India to permit unwarrantable actions of such a character that had they occurred in a foreign country they would have provoked the most lively protests from the Government.

Mr. Sandham, (Lab.—Liverpool) denied that the present position of the Lancashire trade was mainly due to the boycott and increased import duties. It was useless for members to bleat there about the effects of Protection when we ourselves had been largely responsible for the education of Indian mentality in that direction, and it was futile to criticise the Indian millowners for making huge profits when the millowners in this country had in the past amassed wealth beyond the dream of avarice. What was largely wanted was the reorganisation of the industry, and the line of approach to the question of the Indian difficulty should be through the operation of a national control board.

Sir G. Hurst (C.—Manchester) said it had been assumed by some of the Labour members that all that was required to put the industry right was to see that the report of the cotton inquiry was carried out. But there was no magic in amalgamation, and amalgamation alone could certainly hold out no hope of salvation to the industry. What was the good of reorganisation, of cutting down the costs, and encouraging new methods of production when the industry had its markets closed to it?

When Indian tariffs were unfair and cut across general Empire policy, then the Secretary for India had the legal right and responsibility to advise the Crown to disallow the present prohibitive tariff measure.

MR. BENN'S REPLY.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn (Secretary for India), replying on the debate, said there was very little he could say. The terms of the settlement between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi would be recommended for acceptance to the National Congress in a few days. It was very desirable that that settlement should be generally accepted, and no useful purpose could be served by its further discussion in the meantime.

Most of the figures which had been quoted in the debate were not relevant to the subject at the present moment because we were dealing with a new state of affairs. As to Sir G. Hurst's inquiry regarding clause 7 of the agreement (about picketing), as far as he was aware its terms were being implemented. Most of the cases that had been referred to were those which occurred before the settlement. That settlement was a political settlement dealing with a political situation, but it had a commercial and economic corollary.

Some members had expressed a difficulty in distinguishing between boycott as a political and as an economic weapon. There was a great difference. Boycott as a political weapon was a discrimination against us. As an economic weapon it was merely a discrimination in the interest of the industries themselves. The Swadeshi movement became constructive, not discriminatory and not coercive, and began to bear a resemblance to movements which we ourselves knew well, such as marketing boards, the King's Roll, and things of that sort. As to the tariffs and the tariff autonomy convention, it was quite impossible for him to attempt to hinder in any way the operation of the convention. It had been respected by the Minister in his office of all parties, it would be defended by him, and the whole matter of tariffs would, they hoped, under the new constitution, pass entirely under the control of a responsible Indian Minister.

It was impossible, continued Mr. Benn, to give any realised effects of this agreement, because time did not permit. He could only draw attention to the terms and express the belief that those who entered into the agreement desired honourably to discharge their obligations under it, and that we were better off with it than without it. Under the agreement, restoring civil quiet in India as it did, both Indian industry and India's international trade would flourish. That being the case, it was earnestly to be hoped that the settlement would be widely accepted in India and would remain operative for the benefit of both countries.

Mr. Bracken (C.—Paddington): Does the right hon. gentleman intend to exercise his powers to stop the system of organised dumping proposed in the agreement between Mr. Gandhi and the millowners?

Mr. Benn said that a question was asked in the Legislative Assembly yesterday as to whether the Government was satisfied that the scheme published for the re-exportation of foreign cloth was within the terms of the statement issued by the Governor General in Council on March 5. The reply, which was also his (Mr. Benn's) reply, was that Government understood that methods of persuasion only would be used to induce dealers to participate in the scheme and that they would be free without any form of restraint to join or not join as they considered fit.

Earl Winterton (C.—Horsham) said that Mr. Benn's speech had done very little to allay the very serious apprehensions felt on the Conservative side of the House. Merchants who had British goods in stock would be compelled to join the company which was to re-export foreign cloth. Did the Secretary for India think it was a fair interpretation of the agreement that such a company should be formed at all when he must know that the result would be further to increase unemployment in Lancashire? If the Indians were going to kill British trade in India the people of this country would never allow this Government or its successor to make those constitutional changes which the Indian people desired. They must have goodwill if the Indians were to realise their ideals.

The debate was concluded.

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9-15-31

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

ADDRESS TO MRS. NAIDU.

There will be a Public Meeting at Morarji Goculdas Market, today (Thursday) at 3-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Marwadi Young Men's Association, when Mrs. Sarojani Naidu will be given an address, Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi will preside.

STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

An inter-institutional debate in "World Peace is a Delusion" of the above League with the Muslim Student's Union will be held on the 21st. inst. in the Khoja Shia Ishna Ashary Club (opposite the Chowpatty Surface) at 6 p.m. (I.T.) Mr. Joachim Alwa will preside.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from Messrs. Ranganath and Co., Cotton Piece Goods and Hosiery merchants of Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, a genuine cotton combination and a kerchief. We are informed the yarn, labour and capital used for manufacturing the articles is Indian. Both the articles are good and they can compete with similar foreign makes.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF CONFERENCE

The Annual Conference of the G. I. P. Rly. Staff Union is proposed to be held in Bombay on the 9th and 10th May. An influential Reception Committee has been formed. Many questions of vital importance, such as unjust axe retrenchment of no-change attitude of the Rly. Administration towards workers demands, etc., will have to be thrushed out.

BOMBAY WORKERS' MEERUT DEFENCE FUND

The Secretary Mr. V. H. Joshi sends the following report.

Eleven members were present for the meeting, held on 6. April 19.

Mr. Kandalkar, the president called for minutes of the last meeting held in September 1929.

Mr. Deshpande the General Secretary, said he had forgotten to bring the minutes.

Next he was asked as to why he did not call any meeting since September 1929.

He admitted that it was a mistake on his part, but asserted that though he was mistaken the President and all other members of the Committee were the next mistaken party in not calling him to order.

There were lengthy discussions for about two hours on all the points involved in the above mentioned inquiries and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

It is resolved that as Rs. 50 and Rs. 1,700 were taken away from Mr. V. H. Joshi by Messrs Kanadalkar, Purandare Alwa and Deshpande they should prepare the accounts and submit them to the committee at the next meeting.

It is resolved that the next meeting of the committee should be held on May. 3, (Sunday) at 2 p.m. at Mr. Joshi's residence Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, Delisle Road, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA SALARIED EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the All-India Salaried Employees' Federation, a meeting of the representatives of the various Unions in Bombay will be held in Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay, on Sunday, the 26th instant at 3 p. m. (S. T.) sharp, to discuss the proposal of Government to effect a 10 per cent. cut in the sanctioned budget grants and also to take effective measures to safeguard the interest of the subordinate employees.

BANISH SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER" a dainty perfumed lotion that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes. "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair root thus preventing further growth.

"DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect, causes no irritation.

Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3.

N B.—Rs 100 awarded as prize proving it useless.

MANAGER.—
GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,
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REDISTRIBUTION OF MUNICIPAL SEATS

—:o:—

Commissioner On Members' "Tricks"

The question of sub-dividing the Municipal wards into groups and redistributing the seats in the city was the subject of a heated discussion involving a sharp difference of opinion, at the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday afternoon. The suggestion first came from the Commissioner in the form of a letter to the Corporation. The scheme takes away ten seats from A, B and C wards giving them to D, E, F, and G ward. The total number of seats remaining the same.

The opposition to the scheme was on two grounds. The wards losing the seats opposed the scheme in the individual interests while a majority of members were opposed to the sub-division which they were afraid would increase communal bickerings.

THE CLOVERN HOOF

Mr. B. G. Parelkar moved the resolution that the scheme suggested by the Commissioner be approved and the President be requested to approach Government to get it sanctioned as required by the Municipal Act.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Law Procedure Rules Committee with instructions to report before June 13.

Mr. Hirjibehedin remarked that soon they were going to have Swaraj. In that Swaraj they were not going to have any discrimination on communal grounds.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji could not understand what was wrong in the existing representation. In his opinion, the proposition showed a distrust for each other among the wards. The proposition was most inopportune at this time when efforts were made in the country to create faith and confidence among the various communities and interests.

Dr. Colaco opposed the principle of sub-Division of wards.

Dr. S. P. Mehta thought that the basis of the resolution was the basis of justice and fairplay to the North of the Island.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supported the original proposition as in his opinion it was democratic in its nature. The new arrangement would give more representation to areas where labour had larger population.

A HYBRID

Mr. K. F. Nariman regarded the scheme as a hybrid mixture of democratic and undemocratic principles. There was again a big principle involved in the question, he submitted. The matter of the proposition was before a Committee and it was not proper for the Corporation to pass the proposition over the head of that Committee.

MEMBERS' "TRICKS"

The Commissioner, explaining said the matter was before the Law and Procedure Rules Committee for more than two years although that Committee was asked to report within two months. He knew that the task of the Chairman of that Committee was very difficult since all tricks were used by the members to prevent quick decision.

The question was: Would the Corporation wait indefinitely? Continuing he maintained the principle embodied in the resolution was accepted by the Corporation two years ago, when the matter was referred to the Committee. The scheme suggested was not a complete democracy, but it was certainly a step towards democracy.

BE DECENT

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh observed that after all they were asking the President to approach the Government with a certain request. Then why not make a more decent and respectable request? Why not ask a general increase in the number of seats?

At this stage, closure was applied for and granted.

Mr. Karanjawalla's amendment referring the matter to the Law and Procedure Rules Committee with instructions to report before the 13th of June, was raised as a substantive proposition in the division.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tottori Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on 17th instant and is expected to arrive here on or about 16 May.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from London of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 10/30 a.m. on the 19th idem and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.

The S S. "Naldera" will sail from Ballard Pier for Colombo and Australia at midnight on the same day.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union

—:o:—

The Publicity Secretary of the Union writes:—

Owing to heavy retrenchments on B.B. and C.I. Railway and the method in which this retrenchment is carried into effect it is proposed to hold District Conferences all over the line under the auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union to protest against this highhanded action and to ventilate the grievances of the workers. All the workers of this Railway including salaried employees are requested to attend these conferences. First of such Conferences will be held on Friday 24th instant at 6-30 p. m. in Dhuru Hall near Dadar Railway Station B. B. and C. I. Railway when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside and several prominent leaders of Bombay will address the gathering.

Nayar Samaj Co-op. Hostel Society Ltd.

—:o:—

The eighth annual general meeting of the above Society was held at the registered Office of the Society on Sunday with Mr. N. N. Menon in the chair.

After reading the minutes of the last annual general meeting and confirming the co-option of some members of the Managing Committee, the Eighth Annual Report, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1931 were placed before the House. The Report showed an increase of 8 members and Rs. 26 in the share capital which at the end of the year under report was Rs. 1,317/- The P. & L. account showed a net profit of Rs. 138/3/6, in spite of the fact that the Society had to suffer a loss of Rs. 140/- in the first two months of the official year.

The average number of resident members enjoying both boarding and lodging facilities offered by the Society was 21 as against 22 in the previous year. During the close of the Official year the Managing Committee was able to give a rebate to the inmates of the Hostel owing to the reduction in the prices of foodstuffs. The Managing Committee was also able to get the rent of the Hostel Building reduced from Rs. 215/- to Rs. 205/- with effect from 1st March 1931.

The President, Mr. N. N. Menon in his concluding speech dealt at length the utility and the necessity of an institution its kind in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay. He appealed to the Nayars in Bombay to extend their unstinted support co-operation and patronage to the institution in order to put it on a more stable and glorious position.

Agricultural Exhibition In Walwa

(From A Correspondent)

ISLAMPUR, April 19.

The Taluka Development Association, Walwa, held an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and arranged a cattle show on 13th instant at Shirala at the time of Shri Natha's fair.

The Exhibition was intended to rouse agricultural interest in the people of Shirala Peta.

The Exhibition, in spite of a heavy downpour of rain at the time of opening, was nevertheless attended by a large number of agriculturists and others from distant parts of Satara District and Kolhapur State. The Exhibition contained important agricultural and industrial stalls. The girl schools of Shirala and Islampur had sent their skilled knitting and weaving work. The agricultural exhibits were arranged by the District Agricultural Overseer, Satara. The stalls of Messrs. Kirloskar and Co. with their iron implements and those of the Imperial Chemical Industries and Chilian Nitrate Committee with their artificial manures occupied prominent positions.

The Exhibition was a great success.

WIRELESS SET WITHOUT A LICENSE

Santa Cruz Resident Fined

Mr. F Martin of Messrs. Ford Automobiles and a resident of the Catholic Housing Society, Santa Cruz, was placed before the 1st Class City Magistrate, Bandra, on Monday on a charge of having set up wireless receiving apparatus without a license under sections 4 and 20 of the Indian Telegraph Act.

Mr. S. K. Banerjee, Wireless Inspector, visited the house of the accused and found a wireless receiving set without a license. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 25/.

Mr. Banerjee conducted the prosecution and Mr. A. J. L. Gonet, Assistant Postmaster-General watched the case on behalf of the Post and Telegraph Department.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Ceylon and Australia per S S "Naldera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd inst.

Superscribed Mails for Straits, Shanghai and Japan per S. S "Hamburg Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 22nd inst.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE

—:o:—

Why Moghe Was Expelled From Gymnasium

Mr. Kale of the Samartha Vyayam Mandir and Sub-Inspector Khan of the Suburban Police were the witnesses examined among others on Monday at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road Shooting Case in which Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayan and five others stand charged with conspiracy to murder Police Officers, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Kale said he was a teacher in a gymnasium, called the Samartha Vyayam Mandir, which was started in 1925. Sjts. Narvane and Sohoni were his assistants. The approver Moghe was its secretary for one year. Witness met Vishampayan first in Baroda in Manikrao's gymnasium. Manikrao was the witness's 'guru'. People of all castes from 5 to 35 belonged to that institution. At present there were 500 members, but only about 200 came daily. Some of them were students and some employed. Vaishampayan came to the Vyayamshala once or twice.

PRABHAT PHERI

Proceeding witness deposed that he started a Prabhat Feri between April and May 1930. Students and local residents joined it. Vaishampayan very rarely attended it. Upadhye joined as he liked to sing 'Manache Sloka', which was sung by the Prabhat Feri in the morning. Witness saw him about ten times. Prabhat Feri never sang the three songs alleged by the approver. Witness had given definite instructions to the boys to sing 'Manache Sloka'. Vaishampayan had nothing to do with the Mela started by the witness in connection with the Ganpati festival, and the former never joined it.

MOGHE EXPELLED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pandit witness said that the Mela had no existence apart from Ganpati Utsava. The Prabhat Feri was not confined to the members of the Vyayamshala, and as such there was no separate subcription. Any body joined it on the way, including elderly ladies. Witness did not know any person by name Swamirao alias Nanasaheb. Witness lived at the premises of the Mandir, and did not allow any stranger to sleep there. Moghe ceased to be secretary since 1929. He continued to be a member, but later on his name was struck off the rolls, as he was suspected of having misappropriated some articles belonging to the Mandir. Witness was responsible for the selection of the songs for the Prabhat Feri, which alone the persons who joined it would sing.

Re-examined by Counsel for the prosecution, witness stated that he and the approver were not on friendly terms since the dismissal of the latter.

HOW POLICE GET INTO HOUSES

After some more witnesses were examined, Sub-Inspector Khan of the Suburban Police, said that he searched the ground-floor of the Vaidya Vila at Santa Cruz on October 10, 1930 in the presence of a 'panch'. After enquiries about the key were made, witness effected entry into the rooms, occupied by Budhiman and Sharda, two of the absconding accused, according to the prosecution, by forcing open the padlock on the rear-door.

Among other things seized by the police were a shirt, in the front pocket of which a small slip with two photograph impressions was found, a half-burnt money order receipt for Rs. 200 alleged to have been sent to Dhanvantari through Kisandas Vaid by Arjun (Budhiman), a laundry receipt, a tin gun oil, and a wire brush for cleansing the barrels of a revolver.

DOES NOT KNOW.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pandit witness stated that he knew nothing about the search on October 12. Witness had found the padlock in fact when he went on October 15. It was the usual practice to send the articles seized to the police station and keep them under a seal. Witness could not assign no reasons why the slip with two photographic impressions was taken away by the Deputy Superintendent of Police. It was also the practice to get signature of one member of the 'panch' over an article separated from the lot.

When the court rose for the day the cross-examination was not over.

CURRENCY ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 15 April 1931.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1 58,69,99
Reserve coin and bullion:—	
IN INDIA.	
Silver coin	1,17 71 92
Gold bullion	26,84,17
Silver bullion	6,93,86
Securities (purchase price)	
In India	7,20,04
In England	Nil

MR. MAHAJAN HONOURED.

Sholapur Pleaders Present Purse

(From Our Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, April 19.

Some of his brother pleaders offered a purse of Rs. 500 in a silver pot to Mr. Mahajan on Thursday last for the loss he was required to undergo on account of his being prosecuted in the Sholapur case in which he was recently acquitted by Justices Mirza and Baker of the Bombay High Court.

During this function which took place at Mr. Purde's Bungalow Mr. Barve, pleader, said how the [illegible] collected and requested Mr. Mahajan to accept it. Mr. Mahajan only retained the silver pot in honour of those who contributed towards the said offer and made a trust of the amount of Rs. 500 for other deserving unfortunates who were similarly sentenced like him during the last national movement.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, April 20.

Arrangements for the Conference to be held in Poona on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of April, 1931, are nearing completion. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta is the President-elect.

The Secretaries have sent round individual invitations members of the medical profession all over India.

In order that the members coming from outside Poona, to attend the Conference, may be caused no inconvenience, it is arranged to keep volunteers, at their disposal from the time they arrive at the Poona Station, provided the Secretaries are given due intimation of their arrivals. Boarding arrangements of the members are made on Indian style of vegetarian food. The scope of Scientific papers covers a very large field of medical Science and members taking part in discussions on these subjects are eminent members of the profession. The whole session, therefore, is expected to be full of interest.

Fasting Satyagrahis At Dhrol

—:o:—

DHROL, April 20.

After dispersal of the public meeting in pursuance of Magistrate's order on 17th by force by the police, to-day is the fourth day of Sjt. Purshottamdas Udeshi's fast.

Mrs. Udeshi and three other ladies have joined the fast since yesterday. The situation is growing tense: telegrams were sent to Mr. Manilal Kothari, who after his return from Dhandhuka at Rajkot at noon left Jorawarnagar by car at night and arrived here this morning. Sjt. Kothari met the Satyagrahis in Satvanaran Chowk where they were sitting in the sun and then went to see H. H. Thakoresaheb with whom he had over an hour's talk.

It is understood Sjt. Kothari has requested the Thakoresaheb to cancel the prohibitory orders against a public meeting. It is hoped the Thakore's decision will be received in the course of the day.

PEDDIE MURDER ECHO

—:o:—

More Arrests In Midnapore

MIDNAPORE, April 19.

A Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Intelligence Branch is on deputation at Midnapore in connection with the murder of Mr. James Peddie.

Primal Roy, a nephew of the District Board's Secretary, was arrested at Contai where his father is a pleader. He was placed before a Midnapore Magistrate to-day and remanded to custody. He is reported to have stated that on the day of the murder he was at the Shibpur Engineering College where he is a student.

A nephew of the late Hrishikesh Kundu, a merchant was arrested and placed before the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer to-day. Bail was not allowed.

It is reported that, shortly after the murder, three young men were noticed running away along the road behind the collegiate school towards Mir Bazar, an adjacent quarter of the town.

STRICT SECRECY

The statements of the arrested men are being recorded by the police and the strictest secrecy is being maintained about them. The case against those arrested in the beginning of the investigation has been provisionally fixed for April 23.

The personal property of the late Mr. Peddie is still lying in the bungalow occupied by him at the time of the outrage. It is known as Hastings House as it is reported that Warren Hastings held one of his durbars in the spacious hall of the bungalow. The Assistant Magistrate was staying with Mr. Peddie at the time of the murder. The new Collector, Mr. F. C. French, is now occupying the bungalow. —A.P.

A MESSAGE to SUFFERERS

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BHAVNAGAR STATE

—:o:—

Investiture Of Young Maharaja

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 18.

As the investiture Darbar was to be held to-day at 9 a. m. people thronged in thousands from early morning on both the sides of the road from Nilambaug Palace to the New Darbar Hall. All the guests in the Darbar Hall were in their seats by 8-30 a. m. After finishing the Mandap ceremony of the marriage at Nilambaug Palace, Rajas, Maharajas and princes began to arrive at the New Darbar Hall where they were honoured by salute of guns. Exactly at 9 a. m. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb entered the Hall accompanied by the Hon'ble A. G. G. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani and other members of the council.

The Hon'ble agent to the Governor-General, read the letter of the Viceroy addressed to His Highness and handed over the 'Kharita' of investiture.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani addressing the Maharaja Saheb said:

"I hand over to you the charge of the administration of a well organised state, with full treasury, contented subject and debt free farmers."

After the formal ceremony the A. G. G. read his speech where he surveyed the career of His Highness and the work of the minority administration.

His Highness then replied to the speeches in suitable terms.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani then read the following gifts announcements on behalf of His Highness:—

(1) The farmers will have the proprietory right over the land they hold.

(2) The daughter of farmer will also be considered as an equal heir like his son.

(3) The local land cess (Market) in the village will be abolished.

(4) The labourers and artisans tax in the villages will also be abolished.

(5) Primary education will be free in the state.

(6) The farmer of a village where there is Panchayat will get a loan of money free from interest.

(7) The state will establish an Industrial Institution, Kala Bhavan.

(8) One lakh of rupees for libraries, one lakh for scholarships for study in foreign countries one lakh for training teachers for village work and one lakh for medical aid i. e. the villager will be set apart and the interest of the will be utilised for the above purposes.

"CITY OF CAIRO'S" MAILS

LONDON, April 19.

Brisbane.—The arrangement are being made to convey "City of Cairo's" mails from Kumamoto Australia in the plane belonging to the Australian National Airways Company of which Aircommodore Kingsford Smith is the head.—Reuter.

MAHILA SEVA MANDAL EXAM RESULTS.

The Mahila Seva Mandal, Girgaum Branch, holds daily classes in Sewing and Cutting for women in the afternoon at Arya Bhuvan Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. A syllabus has been drawn up in consultation with experts and instruction in Sewing and Cutting is imparted according to that syllabus. Recently the students in the Junior and Senior Course were examined both in theoretical and practical work and the following is the list of successful students in order of merit:—

JUNIOR COURSE.

1. Mrs. Vimalabai Saraf, (2) Mrs Meribai Rajapurkar 3. Mrs Majubai Dhatavkar. 4. Mrs. Shantabai Wagale, 5. Mrs. Indrabai Deshpande. 6. Mrs. Sushilabai Engal 7. Mrs. Premabai Kumthekar Mrs. Krishnabai Engale 9. Mrs Indumati Durve, 10. Mrs. Premabai Palekar. 11. Mrs. Anandi Marathe, 12. Miss Pachegaonkar, and 13. Mrs. Sayabhamabai Lele.

SENIOR COURSE.

1. Miss Gulab Mantri 2. Shrimati Banubai Mahajan, 3. Mrs Majubai Dhatavkar. 4. Mrs Rebecca Maichel, 5. Miss Lila Gaitonde. 6 Mrs Vimalabai Saraf, 7. Miss Keshar Chawan, 8. Shrimati Ramabai Pitakar, 9. Miss Vatsala Joshi, 10. Mrs. Meribai Rajapurkar.

AMRITSAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

Rival Party Creates Scene

AMRITSAR, April 20.

Pandemonium prevailed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the City Congress Committee held at Jallianwala Bagh last night, where 13 members have given notice of a resolution expressing no-confidence in Ghazi Abdur Rehman, President of the City Congress Committee for openly questioning the legality of picketing of foreign cloth shops in Amritsar. While the meeting was in progress, some members of the rival party appeared and are stated to have put off the lights and created trouble. In the confusion the handbag of the General Secretary containing Rs. 500 disappeared.

There is considerable excitement among the two parties in the Congress Committee, one led by Dr. Kitchlew and the other by Ghazi Abdur Rehman, who are expected to come to grips on the 26th inst. when the Congress elections take place. Ghazi Abdur Rehman, President of the City Congress has already issued a lengthy statement to the press questioning the legality of picketing started in Amritsar on Paithi Day. He says:—"I am really ashamed, rather disquieted, to find that some of my fellow-workers have thus defied all canons of constitutional propriety. To-day I am face to face with those irregularities which have grown to such proportions that I can no longer remain silent. Picketing has been started in such a way that I am rather sorry, for it."—A. P.

WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, April 20.

Yesterday's slow low pressure area over West Punjab has merged into seasonal through of low pressure over the Gangetic Plain after causing local rain in Kashmir and a few showers along the Northwest Frontier Province and in North Punjab Hills with scattered dust storms in West Punjab. Associated with thunder-storms there has been local rain in Assam with a few falls in Bengal and Mysore.

Chief amounts:—Cherrapunji four inches; Sibsagar, Silchar one inch each; Cox Bazar half an inch; Tezpur, Chittagong quarter inch each; Sonamarg, Murree half inch each; Srinagar, Parachinar and Mysore quarter inch each.

Forecast: Rainfall will increase in Kashmir and extend along Punjab, Kumaon Hills. Thunderstorm and rain will continue in Assam and extend in Bengal and south Madras.—A. P.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th April 1931:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36 00,000
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	86,20,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	17,01,96,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,25,47,000
Rs.	21,81,63,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,06,19,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,65,41,000
Bills Discounted	51,57,000
Lands & Buildings	1,07,33,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,65,71,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds Govt Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	11,85,42,000
Rs.	21,81,63,000

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FIVE DAYS.

26th, 28th and 30th May, 3rd and 6th June, 1931.

First Entries close on 2nd May, 1931.

Second Entries close on 18th May, 1931.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1931.

THE "STATESMAN" ON THE SPREE

—:o:—

The "Statesman" spouts forth a column of noxious bilge slandering the merchants of Bombay and officiously defending the rural classes who but for the intervention of philanthropic pedlars from Chowringhee are likely to be "skinned alive" and swallowed wholesale by the cannibals of this city. With the simulated gravity of the poacher turned game-keeper, this champion of boxwallahs reproves Bombay for having degenerated into "Exploiters" and warns them that "safeguards" will be translated into real documents, presumably to be deposited in the Court of Records at Dundee against being pilfered by some loitering exploiter. There are four ways in which Anglo-Indian fomentors of trouble ply their policy in India. For nine months in the year the scribes are busy keeping Hindus and Muslims at loggerheads and by open incitement and veiled insinuation antagonism is preserved; a month on the average is devoted to the knocking of Indian interests against the privilege of India Princes and creating needless suspicion; another period is spent on the protection of "imperial" interests, unnecessarily inflaming Indo-British sentiment; and lastly a considerable time is given to the estrangement of the educated classes from the masses, and the promotion of inter-provincial jealousies.

In acting the Wild Man of Borneo, the "Statesman" is now functioning in the last office and we expect a short campaign on behalf of "Bengal and other provinces" which are apparently being victimised by Bombay. We were looking out for antics from the day the "Statesman" started eliciting interviews largely against the Indian Federation of Chambers at Delhi and weaving together adverse opinions with the object of fixing the blame of it all on Bombay. Though the "Statesman" indulges in meretricious generalities, there is no clash of interests between Indians in Bengal and Indians in Bombay; there is indeed a growing assimilation of national interests. An M.L.A., Mr. C. C. Biswas, new to Delhi, was inveigled into a learned interview on Indian business and economics, and that gentleman obtained double-column distinction by solemn warnings on the danger of Bombay carrying all before her at the expense of Bengal. Dark hints were dropped about an industrial province like Bombay simulating the exchange controversy whereas the evil effects of the ratio have been as much a source of dissolution to the ryots of Bengal as to the cultivators of Khandesh. Economics is a subject on which shallow critics may be humoured into high-brow observations to show that they too can see through a brickwall any day and detect the machinations of interested parties. Ryots of Bengal rely on jute as their money crop and they have been compelled to sell below the cost of production, a large contributory cause of which is the false valuation of the rupee to suit foreign interests. For the "Statesman" to treat it as a Bombay intrigue is factitious humbug. Then it is hinted that Bombay thrives on the spoils of Protection at the cost of Bengal. The steel industry was conceived in Bombay it is true, but to-day it is a key-industry located not at Colaba but in Bihar where it gives occupation to thousands of people,—and if the "Statesman" enquires, the largest individual shareholder will be found not far from Calcutta. We admit that the cotton excise duty was abolished seven years ago, but that was a grievance which politicians leaders from Bengal led in denouncing for decades on end. Making a virtue of necessity, the Government have latterly imposed revenue duties on cotton fabrics incidentally counteracting the fraud of the ratio and thus helping Swadeshi industry in Bombay, Cawnpore, Delhi, Calcutta and other districts containing mills, but the "Statesman" in its muddled mortification over the effete decline of Lancashire, sees in it the aggrandisement of Bombay. This is manifestly unfair when the Caledonian gold-diggers on the banks of the Hooghly are not given by us even the annoyance of a proposal that there should be a proper export duty on jute. The "Statesman" would not have the rest of India "shorn" by Bombay! In the field of business, the people of Bengal are showing a commendable spirit of alliance with other provinces common interests are being evolved in indigenous trade, in co-operative banking, organised export and insurance. For the "Statesman" to affect fatherly excitement is ridiculous and if Bombay is laboriously reviving a trade ruthlessly destroyed a century ago at Dacca, it is for the "Statesman" to preserve diplomatic silence and not provoke discussion about the identity of commercial marauders in the present or in the past.

Some people are sore about the import-duty on salt which Sir George Schuster imposed at the fag-end of the Session at Delhi. The Finance Member did not contemplate it as a gift for Bombay (the whole idea was absurd) and when critics of the "Statesman's" kidney dragged in the name of the President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, for his having summed up the results of a Tariff Enquiry, it was the Government of India that issued a repudiation which should have satisfied critics who without being solicited by Bengal took the trouble to exacerbate feeling. As for the recent import duty on wheat, it was explicitly to help the Punjab and not for Bombay. No, this idea of arraigning Bombay is cheap, vulgar; any scribe innocent of economics can pretend to be deep and lynx-eyed, attack Bombay, and feel that sapient understanding of obstruse problems has been demonstrated by slap-dash comment. The offence of Bombay which sticks in the guzzard of Clive Street is that she supported the great political and Swadeshi movement, federated Indian commercial interests and championed an economic policy in favour of India and for the Indians. The foreigner who has had his strangle-hold on Indian wealth as a matter of privilege, is now inclined to fall on the necks of "other provinces", oozing with sympathy, and promote dissensions among provinces as an aid to the general purpose of disintegrating the whole country. India opinion is far too consolidated to be affected by this kind of piecemeal abuse. Let the "Statesman" consider how Englishmen will treat an Indian outcry of "Exploitation" because of Sheffield cutlery being sold at Southampton or Cardiff coal in Liverpool or Lancashire linen in Devon. "Meddlesome stupidity" will be the comment, and so we dismiss the brawling protest of the "Statesman" against Bombay as being also an idiotic stunt.

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

—:o:—

It is gratifying to note that the Nationalist Muslims' Conference at Lucknow has been in every sense an unqualified sucess. It is reported that over one thousand delegates representing all provinces in India and different Muslim organisations attended the Conference. It is impossible therefore, to question the representative character of the Conference or to deny the claim of its President, Sir Ali Imam that it represents the whole Muslim intelligentsia. As regards the Presidential address, with a fuller report now before us we feel that our special representative at the Conference does not exaggerate when he describes the address as "a masterpiece of extempore oratory, delivered in the most effective Urdu" and "a most cogent and dominant exposition of the need for joint electorates in Muslim interest as well as that of the country." We trust it will be broadcasted all over the country in a pamphlet form and that the Muslims will give it most earnest consideration as representing the mature views of one who has nobly served them in a variety of ways for over a generation.

The most important question before the Conference was whether in the future Constitution of India the Muslims should have joint or separate electorates. And the President gave a splendid lead in the solution of this question. Frankly and with much feeling he said that 22 years ago he had himself been a separatist, but that bitter experience made him a convert to joint electorates. "With these writched hands," he said, "I corrected and signed the manifesto that was submitted to Lord Minto demanding separate electorates." But for four years he deeply deliberated over the question and came to the conclusion that separate electorates were a poison. He said: "My inner voice could not allow me to keep to myself my conviction and I made it plain that separate electorates were pernicious. I recall the day when in some provinces I had not a single Muslim who would agree with me. But it was given to me in my old age to see this day when representative Muslims leaders from all parts of the country are gathered here in this big assembly who think like me on this question. That day and this—what a difference." Sir Ali did will to stress the point that joint electorates were not merely a concession to nationalism but were conducive to the best interests of the Muslims themselves as of every other minority. Once there were free joint electorates, he said, the character, capacity and the personal lead of the candidates would surely overtop communal prejudices. And he pointed out how in his own province of Behar there were recent elections of Moulvi Adbul Hafiz and of Mr. Ali Manzar by overwhelming Hindu votes against strong Hindu candidates. It is possible that the President preached to the already converted. In any case the Conference unanimously accepted the principle of joint electorates, as the All-India Shia Conference had done a few weeks before. And those who now stand for separate electorates are truly fighting a losing, if not a lost, battle.

While the Conference was uncompromising on the question of joint electorates, it was prepared for the sake of unity to make a fair compromise with the many claims urged by the so-called All Parties' Muslim Conference. The resolution that it finally adopted on the general constitutional demands of the Muslims is therefore not a flawless one from the point of view of undiluted nationalism. But it promises to afford a good basis for negotiations with the Muslim communalists on the one hand and the non-Muslims on the other. As regard one or two outstanding controvertial points the resolution states: "with a desire to secure a speedy settlement and create a peaceful atmosphere in the country, the Nationalist Muslim Conference is prepared to negotiate for a settlement of the outstanding questions on the basis of joint electorates and adult suffrage." While the Conference rightly lays special stress on adult suffrage as well as on joint electorates, it does not seem to make the acceptance of joint electorates conditional upon their being coupled with adult suffrage. Our special representative at the Conference is so much impressed by its success that he confidently asserts: "There is little doubt that what Lucknow has decided to-day, Muslim India will decide to-morrow and that a Hindu-Muslim settlement will soon be brought about based on the Lucknow decisions." We share that hope. But the hope will be speedily fulfilled only if the Nationalist leaders both among the Muslims and the Hindus bestir themselves and carry on a vigorous propaganda for a full communal settlement on the lines laid down by the Lucknow Conference.

NON-VIOLENCE.

—:o:—

Daughter of sweet Peace and Love,
Flash-light from a better world;
Self-less as the stars above,
With their radiant lights unfurled;

Like a fairy's magic wands,
Lifting high men's destinies;
Christ and Mahatma clasping hands,
Over lapsing centuries;—

Oh, Non-violence sublime,
We do pledge our faith to thee,
And we pray from clime to clime
Thy great doctrine hallowed be!

—SEVIKA.

Trifles.

—:o:—

The "Evening News" of India has fallen foul of the Associated Press over its report from Lucknow that "1000 delegates, representing all the provinces in India and different Muslim Organisations, attended the meeting." It smells in the report propaganda rather than "strict regard for fact."

* * * * *

My sympathies are all on the side of the "Evening News". When you have a sole preserve of your own, it is your duty to guard it even against imaginary poachers. My only surprise is that, mercifully enough, the "Evening News" should not have threatened to sue the Associated Press of India for interference with Anglo-India's monopoly.

* * * * *

As to the "real facts" about the Lucknow conference, I have already declared that there are no facts, that it is all a concoction. My confrere, of course, charitably assumes that a conference of sorts did take place. But I do not complain.

* * * *

Cautious generosity is always good and even useful I remember rather vividly the days of the first Round Table Conference when "Mr. Gandhi" or the Congress represented only a microscopic minority.

* * * * *

But what I like best is our contemporary's brilliant argument against the Lucknow decisions: "Obviously, they have borrowed their ideas on adult suffrage and reservation of seats in joint electorates from the Nehru report, which even the Congress has prudently repudiated."

* * *

This slogan, the outcome of a brain-wave, will, I hope be taken up by what some people regard as the 'the Urdu edition of the "Times of India"—I mean the "Roznama-i-Khilafat". It is full of possibilities.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF KARACHI.

PUNJAB LEADER'S IMPRESSIONS.

(By DR. SATYAPAL).

The Karachi Congress was a brilliant success. A few weeks before it met its fate was uncertain. Nobody could say if it would be possible to hold this annual session. Dense clouds of uncertainty were hanging over our heads suddenly after protracted negotiations a provisional settlement was arrived at and it became possible to hold the session at Karachi. I cannot sufficiently congratulate the Nationalist leaders of Karachi on the splendid arrangements they were able to make in such a short time. In less than a month they worked wonders, they performed a miracle. I have tried to imagine the level of perfection of the arrangements, if Karachi friends had a full year to them to make preparations. The Reception Committee and its zealous office-bearers and workers deserve the gratitude of the whole nation on their having worked incessantly day and night to make the session a success. Mr. Jamshed Mehta, the worthy President of the Municipal Corporation of Karachi, placed himself and his Committee at the disposal of the Reception Committee. He worked with love and devotion all his own. No duty did he deem too low for him, no task did he think too heavy for him. I saw him working practically for all the 24 hours of the day. And when the Chairman gave his whole time and energy, it goes without saying that his whole Committee proved of immense help to the Reception Committee I was simply charmed by the whole-hearted cooperation of the Karachi Municipal Corporation and when I compare our local bodies with that, I hang down my head in shame.

GANDHIJI'S TRIUMPH.

Mahatma Gandhi ruled in the Congress and ruled all alone. He is head and shoulders above all those who were near and about him. He held the Working Committee, the All-India Congress Committee, the open session of the Congress in the palm of his hand. His is a name to be conjured with, his is a personality that inspires the complete confidences of the masses. It is impossible to describe in words the insatiable desire of men, women and children to have a glimpse of this 'half naked Fakir'. If Churchill had seen those scenes with his eyes he would have realised the mighty influence this saint politician wields over his countrymen. Every resolution was drafted by him and piloted by him both in the Subjects Committee and the open session.

NO SERIOUS OPPOSITION.

There was no serious opposition in the Congress this year. Mr. Mehta of Bombay did raise a whisper but it produced no appreciable effect. It was a light wave that did not perturb the atmosphere. Those who had defied Mahatma Gandhi at Lahore and had raised the banner of revolt were either swearing allegiance to him or were silent. There cannot be a more eloquent tribute to the power and influence of Mahatma Gandhi than the fact that those who last year criticised and condemned him were this year vieing with each other and briskly canvassing to be associated with him in his cabi-

(Continued on page 8.)

WELFARE OF THE COMMUNITY

AMERICAN METHODS OF SOCIAL SERVICE

(BY MRS. KAMALA NIMBKAR).

(The writer of this article is an American lady who graduated from the Columbia University and devoted herself to research work in Vocational Adjustment Bureaux in New York and elsewhere. Recently she came over to India as a journalist.)

Much of the news from the United States these days reflects the tremendous problem of unemployment with which that country is now faced. A by-product of unemployment is enforced leisure and the need for wholesome recreation or other "occupations" for the jobless man, woman, girl or boy is very great. Municipal recreation and education departments and other interested organizations throughout America are rising to the need. For instance, Cincinnati has established a municipal playground next to a state-city employment bureau. The men enjoy baseball, horseshoe, and volley ball in good weather, and on bad days play checkers, cards, and target board. The playground has been well attended. In New York City another angle of the problem is being attacked. The Board of Education has established an all-day continuation school for persons from 17 to 25 years of age. Courses in over twenty different trades are offered to young people of these ages out of work and thus their enforced leisure is being constructively utilized.

STUDY OF COMMUNITY PROBLEM.

Since 1923 there has been in the United States one example of organized effort to give to divinity students the practical training the young doctor obtains through his internship, or the young lawyer through the legal aid clinic. In order to study first-hand the community problems with which he will need to deal understandingly in his ministry the student may attend during his summer holidays the Cincinnati Summer School in Social Service for Candidates for the Clergy and Junior Clergy. There he may work as a probation officer, hospital social worker, an officer in the Cincinnati Workhouse, on the staff of the Department of Public Welfare, and so on, and thus learn at first hand that bad housing, poverty and lack of opportunities for recreation, rather than original sin are at the root of most of the human misery with which he will have to deal his later work.

A NEW JERSEY ORDINANCE.

Newark, New Jersey, U. S. A. should soon be a very healthy city for a recent ordinance requires that all domestic servants shall have a physical examination either by a licensed physician or, without charge, by the Department of Health, which issues a certificate good for six months, indicating that the individual has been found free from contagious or communicable disease. Such an ordinance in India might increase the unemployment temporarily but it would undoubtedly lessen tremendously the spread of many diseases.

A question widely argued in American industrial circles is the place of the worker over forty or forty-five. Progressive management is tabulating figures as to accidents, efficiency, regular attendance and so on by ages in an effort to answer this question. The S. S. White Dental Company of Philadelphia has made such a study with the following results. In their factory force, 64 per cent. of the workers are under and 36 per cent. over forty-five years of age. The company found that in the older group 70 per cent. are regularly making their quota and earning a bonus, as compared with 87 per cent. in the group under forty-five. However, upon excluding those in the older group who are over sixty-five, it was found that 85 per cent. of the group are able to make their quota or better. This company considers the special assets of the older employee to be patience, skill, and "the knowledge that things done right need not be done over."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DIPTHERIA.

One more example of the old adage "where there is a will there's a way" is in the results of the 5-year Toxin-Antitoxin campaign against diptheria waged in New York State, U. S. A. and ended December 31, 1930. Some idea of work accomplished may be gathered from the fact that there were 23,326 fewer cases of diphtheria and 1,484 fewer deaths during 1926-30 than in the 5-year period 1921-25 preceding the Toxin-Antitoxin campaign. The work in connection with the campaign was carried on by the State Departments of Health and Education, the Medical Society, the Welfare Division of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the State Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health of the State Charities Aid Association with the assistance of women's clubs, civic clubs and other social and welfare organizations. India may not need a Toxin-Antitoxin campaign but we can get together on some of our other health problems.

The "Sight-Saving Review," a quarterly magazine published by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness made its appearance in the United States in February. "It is designed," states the editor, "to meet the needs of state and local prevention of blindness workers, educators, illuminating engineers, school physicians and nurses, sight-saving-class teachers and supervisors, ophthalmologists and anyone interested in the sociological phases of saving sight."

NOTES OF THE DAY

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King Alfonso.

King Alfonso left Spain without formally abdicating his throne. He wanted to await the final verdict of the Spanish nation through the general elections. He therefore thought Paris would be the most suitable place for spending the interim period. But both Sg. Zamora and M. Chiappe evidently disagree with him. The one has decided that there shall be no room in Spain for Monarchists. The other has begun to entertain serious doubts whether rooms over-looking the Tuileries provide good surroundings for the Monarch to live in. So, instead of awaiting the next move of Spain, King Alfonso is being respectfully urged to make a final move himself from Paris. Where he will go is not yet known; he had better accept Lord Londonderry's offer. Meanwhile we note with interest that the coup in Spain has upset the balance of power in Latin Europe.

Down With Liquor

"Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Honorary General Secretary of the Prohibition League of India, has published," says the Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon, "the results of a study he has made to determine what India pays for intoxicating liquor and drugs each year. His conclusions are startling, for the total he estimates to be considerably more than Rs. 100.00.00.000." Now, liquor is food converted into poison, and one can imagine what an enormous gain prohibition would be to a poor country like India. The recent prohibition campaign of Mahatma Gandhi has already worked wonders and reduced Government's Abkari revenue in 1930 by Rs. 2,32,75,000. Mr. Webb Miller, European News Manager of the United Press referring to the Indian prohibition campaign, has stated: "According to my observation during a 4,000 mile trip through India, the movement toward prohibition is making much headway and considerably decreasing sales and the Government's revenue. In certain districts in Bombay Presidency many thousands of toddy palm trees have been felled to prevent extraction of liquor. More than 20,000 trees were felled in one small district." The campaign against drink must be further intensified.

Timely Good-sense.

It is understood that as a result of organised protests by the people of Kaira the District Collector has agreed to return all confiscated lands unconditionally together with all the property attached in order to recover land revenue or to realise fines imposed. This should have been done much earlier in accordance with the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement. But it seems that the local authorities were in no haste to carry out their obligations under the Settlement. Probably they did not much like the Pact or wanted to impress upon the people the grave risks involved in any no-tax campaign. Whatever their motive, their remissness in honouring their obligations promptly was unpardonable. It is good, however, that the Collector has shown the wisdom of redeeming the situation before the people were seriously disaffected.

The Flag Day.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's appeal for the due celebration of the Flag Day on April 26, will, we have no doubt, evoke ready response from the Nation all over India. The Flag is the symbol of a Nation's hope and aspiration. And our National Flag is also a proud reminder of the epic fight that has recently been suspended. As Jawaharlal says, "Under its shelter men and women have performed deeds of heroism and it has become a source of inspiration for us, a symbol of the yearning for freedom in our hearts..... Under it and through it, we shall salute those who have died for our country and those who have suffered and sacrificed for her freedom." We hope the Flag Day will be the unqualified success that it deserves to be. By honouring the Flag we shall also be registering our determination to achieve the complete Freedom of our country.

"Mahratta" Economic Supplement.

The latest Economic and Financial Supplement to the "Mahratta" contains some able articles on important subjects, such as Equal Trading Rights for the British in India, Gold and the Trade Depression, and "Whether India should import artificial silk yarn and piecegoods." Mr. J. K. Mehta contributes an instructive article on "Consumers—A Bogey." Economic supplements like this, with articles on topical subjects in a popular style, will be found most instructive by lay readers, who are now on the eve of Swaraj are naturally much interested in economic and other national questions of the day.

Muslims And Federal India

HASRAT MOHANI SPRINGS UP A SURPRISE

"I STAND FOR NO SILLY RESERVATIONS"

(Continued from page 1.)

liberations and of the great significance which would attach to every step you might decide to take. The destiny of our dear Motherland no less than the destiny of the great cultural heritage, which has come down to us as Musalmans, is involved. Hardly have men ever met to decide much momentous issues so consciously and deliberately. Time itself seems to watch us with suspended breath.

FIRST SUCCESSFUL STAGE.

We are at the first successful stage in a great fight for the liberation of our people, a fight which due to the nature of its peaceful and non-violent heroism is without parallel in the history of humanity. But it is just a first stage and there is real danger that inner discord engineered by interested parties might deprive us of the fruits of victory.

INTERESTED PARTIES AT WORK.

It is an open secret, gentlemen, that these interested parties are showing signs of feverish activity, communal riots have broken out almost out of nothing; and some people seem to be developing with alarming rapidity an unhealthy taste for dangerous emotional outbursts and delirious moods which are normally not a very becoming form of indulgence. An atmosphere is being created in which the central problem of Indian political life—an understanding and readiness to co-operate between the two great sister communities of India—is daily becoming more difficult to solve. I appeal to you, gentlemen, to strain every nerve to see that these mischievous designs are readily thwarted.

You are, no doubt aware of the efforts which the nationalist Muslim party made to come to an understanding with other schools of Muslim political thought in order to pave the way for a settlement conducive to the best interests of our country and our community.

IMPERTINENT ACCUSATIONS.

I deliberately say, "Country and community" for I wish to give the lie direct to accusations impertinently made against nationalist Musalmans that they do not have the interest of Islam at heart. Our accusers should know that it is the spiritual catholicity of our religious faith which has declared in a set of common ideals the brotherhood of man and the supreme shallowness of narrow bigotry that gives us the strength to take up the whole as against the piecemeal point of view. Basing, as we do, the claims of our country as well as of our community on justice the conflict of country and community does not arise. It is only when the essentially un-Islamic tendency to be sectional asserts itself and finds expression in the desire to retire tortoise-like into a shell that the conduct becomes manifest. We are surely not worse Musalmans because we refuse to turn our faith into a greedy superstition or an ignoble exercise in political hide and seek or because we take from it the inspiration of our lives and bring them to the service of the country in which Providence has destined us to live and serve. Our nationalism is part of our loyalty to our faith and not a betrayal or an infidelity.

SEPARATIST'S INTRACTABILITY.

Excuse me, gentlemen, for this digression which was necessary in order to repudiate the mischievous attempts to misrepresent our point of view in Indian politics. You are aware I was saying, of the sincere efforts we made to come to a common agreement with other schools of Muslim political thought. You know the result. In spite of all our attempts at accommodation and in spite of the assured possibility of a great measure of agreement on important issues the conversations broke on the joint-separate electorate issue.

This is not the occasion to expatiate on the absolute necessity of joint electorates for the growth of a united a nationhood. I am speaking to Musalmans just now and I wish to tell the Muslim community through you that, apart from wider national considerations, the insistence on separate electorates would prove suicidal to the continuance of the Musalmans in this country as a political and cultural force of any significance.

DANGERS OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

Politically, separate electorates are bound to prove the most effective method of perpetuating and accentuating communal bitterness and sectional exclusiveness. Knowing the ease with which in a democracy demagogues can play on the passion and fanaticism of the people, separate electorates cannot but prove most potent means of closing the door to the understanding and appreciation by the representatives of different sections of their mutual points of view. There can be no surer device for ruling out agreement by negotiation on matters even of common concern.

HARMFUL TO MUSLIMS.

And what does this imply for the Musalmans? It implies in the provinces where the Musalmans are in a minority and in India as a whole, the absolute impossibility of their being at all effective as a political force in spite of the weightage that is asked for. It implies political impotence with consequent bitterness, sense of futility, demoralisation, ruin!

In the majority provinces, except where the majority be preponderating, it implies instability, lack of initiative, weak handling of all situations on account of a constant fear of defeat by a determined irreconcilable opposition returned by an intolerant electorate just to oppose!

If there is anybody anywhere anxious to see the Musalmans reduced to absolute ineffectiveness in Indian politics he must laugh in his sleeves at their own curious insistence on a measure so obviously calculated to bring about that result.

FATAL TO CULTURE.

Culturally, the anxiety to hedge themselves round with impregnable walls would, I fear, result in a false sense of security which would rob the community of its dynamic cultural force and would mean fossilisation and decay. Those who like me look back with pride on the great cultural contributions of the Musalmans to Indian life and who hope to see the Musalmans play a still more important role in the Free India of the future cannot but view with dismay the assiduous attempt—by some Musalmans as the irony of things would have it—to remove all possibilities of fruitful contact and appreciation which a group with a living culture and a message should be only too anxious to cultivate. Those who by means of separate electorates seek to ensure the existence of Musalmans as a cultural entity in this country seem to have no notion of the dynamic possibilities of the culture they claim to love. They would unconsciously help to preserve it as a dead specimen in a Museum of Antiquities. Bue I believe that Muslim culture in India is a living and life-giving force and would not suffer this classification at the hands of its ignorant, albeit well-meaning admirers.

SELF-SEEKERS' TRAP.

These being the political and cultural implications of separate electorates and of the self-defident mental attitude behind their demand who would accuse us of not having the best interests of the Muslim community at heart if we ask the Musalmans to refuse to be lured into a trap which some self-seeking men have laid for them and to which a number of honest but mistaken Musalmans are leading them by their drum beating. It would be useless to try to convince the former of the unholy nature of their enterprise. They die hard, but they should know that the growing political consciousness among the Musalmans and the realisation of their great cultural mission in Indian Life would not long tolerate this self-aggrandisement to play with Muslim destiny.

THE HONEST DUPES.

But it would be idle to deny that there is a body of honest opinion on their side represented by men who have grown gray in the service of Islam and of India. I am confident they would soon see through the lure. I respectfully appeal to them in the name of Islam and of India—both of which, I know, are as dear to them as they are to me,—to see if the course they have been led to support, really and effectively protects the interests of the Musalmans and if it can ever help to create that sense of common citizenship which is essential for all political advancement in the country. If it does neither, I do sincerely hope that they would not be led away by appeals to passion made by referring to and harping on matters absolutely irrelevant to the issues in dispute.

GENUINE DEMANDS SUPPORTED.

I am perfectly willing to admit that their anxiety to secure certain safeguards and guarantees for the Muslim Community in the future constitution of the country are genuine and I need hardly assure them that so far as the nationalist Muslims are concerned they will do their best to press all such genuine demands and to secure their acceptance by all concerned. But it is impossible for them to stand by a demand for Separate Electorates which it is their considered opinion, would prove highly dangerous both for the country and for the community.

Gentlemen, the time ahead of us are sure to prove anxious times. Great issues are involved. There would be honest differences of opinion. There would be deliberately dishonest manipulations of the situation. There would be reasoned and dispassionate discussion and argument and there would be calumny and invective. Conscious of the justice of our position let us proceed with calm faith and certitude unruffled by continuly and oblivious of abuse. It is a difficult task; but all that is great is difficult and the process of the making of a great nation in which we are privileged to help cannot be a simple walk down a primrose path to the sound of flutes.

CARDINAL AND BASIC RIGHTS OF INDIANS.

Mr. Tassadduq Sherwani, supporting the resolution, said that it was so worded as to leave scope for negotiation with other Muslims who did not see eye to eye with the Nationalists. The resolution embodied the cardinal and basic rights of all Indians irrespective of caste and creed. With one vital exception, the resolution included all the demands put forward by other schools of Muslim thought. The exceptional clause was that insisting on joint electorates.

Advocates of separatism wanted to erect insurmountable barriers between Muslims and other communities. To this the Nationalists could never consent. The evil effect of separate electorates was apparent from the fact that the spirit of separatism was penetrating among Muslims themselves and votes were being canvassed on the basis of a candidate being Mirza or Pathan, Querashi, or Ansari, Shia or Sunni. That distinction between caste and caste which ruined Hindus was creeping into democratic Muslim ranks.

GOVT. WAS BOUND TO BE IN HANDS OF MAJORITY.

Under any democratic form, Government was bound to be in the hands of the majority and if the electorates were separate, minority groups were sure to be the worst sufferers. Under the present scheme, it was possible for 30 fanatic Muslims being pitted against 70 equally fanatic non-Muslims and the latted could conveniently ignore the former, but in the joint electorate scheme, no candidate aspiring for election could, with equal convenience, ignore even 15 per cent of the voters. Any one who had personal experience of running an election could corroborate that even a single vote could not be ignored by a prospective candidate. Politically minorities were more forceful under a scheme of joint electorates than under separate electorates embellished with weightage.

MR. SHERWANI INTERRUPTED

At this stage Mr. Sherwani was interrupted by a visitor, who enquired whether Mr. Sherwani was saying this inspite of the Cawnpore incidents. Mr. Sherwani retorted that Cawnpore was the outcome of separatism. He pointed out Maulana Hasrat Mohani and said that the Maulana and his friends who insisted on separate electorates should be called to account for such tragedies.

HASRAT MOHANI'S CONVERSION.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani immediately asserted that he was not an advocate of separate electorates.

Mr. Sherwani, proceeding said that the separate electorates scheme was being utilised by interested parties for their own benefit. He cited the instance of five Muslim members being returned to the Assembly in 1926 inspite of the fact that they knew not to write either Urdu or English.

DOWN WITH RESERVATIONS.

Mr. Meher Ali (Bombay) moved an amendment urging the omission of the clause relating to the reservation of seats for minorities on a population basis. He quoted the example of Parsis of Bombay who formed barely five per cent of the population, but were always returned in large numbers to all elected bodies. He thought that the reservation clause was added to placate the communalists and added that a communalist was a walking plague and there was no place for him in the modern world.

Choudhry Khaliq-uz-Zaman, opposing the amendment, pointed out that the reality always fell short of the ideal. As a Nationalist, he was no believer in reservation, but he deemed it expedient to include the clause in the Constitution.

NO SILLY RESERVATIONS.

Mr. Yusuf Hassan, supporting the amendment, said that fifteen years back he was turned out from this very hall for opposing separate electorates. He would again risk that and strongly oppose all silly reservations.

HASRAT MOHANI SUPPORTS AMENDMENT.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani, with the permission of the President rose to support the amendment, although he was not a delegate. He expressed wonder that a Nationalist like Dr. Ansari should deem it fit to include in the resolution, communal clauses insisting on reservation. It gave rise to the suspicion that even Nationalists were not sure of minority interests being saved unless they were artificially propped upon reservations. Such an attitude lent support to the views expressed by some, that Shia Mussalmans favoured joint electorates with reservations, because they were an interested party to the extent that they had a better chance of getting elected from joint constituencies than from communal constituencies. Maulana Hasrat Mohani assured the Conference that he was always a Nationalist and the resolution minus the reservation clause had his whole-hearted support. He added that he never believed in half measures.—A. P.

DR. ALAM'S HIT TO HASRAT MOHANI.

Speaking immediately after Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Dr. Alam admitted that reservations was not an ideal thing to be embodied in the Constitution, but for the sake of general agreement, the Subjects Committee had recommended the retention of the clause in the resolution. He failed to understand why this alone should upset Maulana Hasrat Mohani and his friends. If Maulana Hasrat Mohani believed in a Free India, Republican or otherwise, his place was in the Nationalist camp and not with those who obstructed the attainment of freedom. (Maulana Hasrat Mohani: "I am with you if you do not talk of reservations).

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

After prolonged discussion Mr. Meher Ali's amendment was rejected and the resolution as moved, was adopted amidst cheers.

Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai of Bombay moved a resolution calling upon Muslims to join the Congress in large numbers, continue to participate in the National struggle and fight for the attainment of Independence, which alone could ensure real security.

The resolution further recommended that the Working Committee of the Muslim Nationalist Conference should arrange for a deputation to tour the country with a view to popularize the aims and objects of the Nationalist Party, organise branches and volunteer crops and start newspapers. The resolution was adopted.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

The following is the Constitution of the Working Committee: Chairman, Dr. Ansari, Joint Secretaries: Mr. T. A. Kidwai. (other name omitted in transmission). Members:—Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Moiuddin Ajmir, Maulana Kutbuddin Abdul Wali Khan, Abdul Gaffar Khan, Dr. S. Mahmud, Mr. S.M. Kwajah, Chowdhury Afzul Haq, Dr. Alam, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mufti Kifayet Ullah Chowdhury Khaliquzzaman, Mr. Mujibar Rahman, Seth Jamal Mohamed and Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed.—A. P.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO LORD WILLINGDON

Lord and Lady Willingdon listen to Municipal Corporation address presented to them at the Gateway of India—Shivji

COMMUNALIST THREAT TO CONGRESS.

Guarantee Separate Electorates All Round.

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

At a public meeting of Muslims last night, with Dr. Shaafat Ahmad Khan in the chair, a resolution proposed by Mr. Zahur Ahmad supporting the resolutions of the Delhi session of the Muslim All-Parties Conference on 8th March, 1931, was passed.

The meeting expressed the emphatic opinion that the Muslims' demands should be conceded before they consented to any constitutional advance and that they also required a guarantee of separate electorates in all bodies.

The resolution further warned the Congress that any attempt to create a split in the Muslim ranks was bound to fail and such tactics were calculated seriously to embitter relations between Hindus and Muslims.

Another resolution moved by Maulana Vilayat Hussain called upon the Muslims to organise committees to develop and foster communal harmony and to appoint a committee for the relief of the sufferers in the Cawnpore

Madras Approves Lucknow Decisions

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MADRAS, April 20.

Lucknow Muslim Conference verdict about electorates was received good press here.

Commenting the "Hindu" says Muslim opinion is clearly showing signs of a desire more national and less communal notwithstanding the unfortunate communal tension and clashes which have disfigured the life of both communities at certain places.

"Swarajya" says the emergence of a strong Muslim party, demanding uncompromising rejection of separate electorates, as being inimical to national progress is a portent of great promise of early settlement of Hindu-Muslim problem.

TO PROMOTE COMMUNAL GOODWILL

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Party Formed In Madras

MADRAS, April 20.

At a meeting of several leading Mussalmans in the city under the presidency of Jamal Mahomed Sahib, M.L.A., called at the latter's instance to consider steps to be taken to prevent misunderstanding between Moslem and other communities, particularly in view of the unfounded rumours afloat in the city for the past few days in this connection a Central Committee consisting of 37 prominent Moslems with power to add to their number has been formed for the purpose of concerting measures to promote mutual trust and goodwill between Moslem and other communities. Mr. Jamal Mahomed was elected President, Abdul Hakim and Hajee Hakim Syed Makhdoom Ashraff, Vice-Presidents, Pocker and Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, M.L.Cs. Secretaries.—A.P.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS SPREADS IN EGYPT.

Nahas Pasha Discards Collar And Tie.

TAKING CUE FROM MAHATMA GANDHI.

CAIRO, March 23.

The movement of encouraging native industry and boycotting foreign goods is growing rapidly. This campaign is attributed to the Wafd as a political means to force the English Government to interfere in the internal affairs of Egypt and restore the Wafdists to office. Whether this is the Wafd's intention or not it is another question, but in fact it is a well organised and apparently effective movement which is causing not a little anxiety to the foreigners and more especially the British traders. They are doing their best to check it and a strong propaganda for this purpose is being arranged not only in Egypt but also in England, as will be seen from a leading article published by "The Morning Post" cabled to 'Al-Ahram' which says, 'Nahas Pasha and his Wafd supporters have been out of the political limelight longer than they like. They have therefore decided to take desperate measure to reinsinutte themselves into the news".

TAKING CUE FROM GANDHI.

Taking his cue from Mahatma Gandhi, Nahas Pasha has begun the policy to divest himself of the impediment of Western civilisation. He has discarded his collar and the tie in favour of the indigenous scarf, and doubtless, if this gesture fails he will proceed to exchange the coat and trousers for flowing robes: he may even have in mind to turn the Wafd into a new sect of naked dervishes in order to lead really picturesque "Jihad" against foreign imports.

"One can hardly blame the intelligensia of either India or Egypt for fretting under the yoke of starched linen but neither can they blame us for applying the yoke on them. It was self-imposed: so for that matter were several collateral burdens, among which Democracy is like to become a mill stone about their necks.

"Democracy is just as irritating in a hot climate as a stiff collar, but it is heresy to say so. Even Gandhi, who poses as a man who says what he thinks, did not dare to propose to boycott democracy principles. Yet he must know that "Swaraj" for 350,000,000 persons is a meaningless proposition.—"Hindu."

PESHAWAR NEWS

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New Afghan Minister In Berlin

PESHAWAR, April 20.

To defend the Red Shirts arrested for staging a serious drama at Babra on April 4, a strong defence committee has been formed here consisting of eight local Moslem and two Hindu lawyers and barristers.

AFGHAN MINISTER AT BERLIN.

Sardar Ghulam Sadiq Khan who was Amanullah's Foreign Minister has been appointed Afghan Minister in Berlin in succession to Sardar Abdul Hadiqham resigned.

Ghulam Sadiq who is the wealthiest man in Afghanistan is also greatly popular in Germany. The Sardar remitted from Germany £2,000 to help Nadir Shah in the latter's campaign against Baccha Saqa.

AMANULLA'S UNCLE.

Prominent among the latest Afghan arrivals here is Sardar Mohammad Umrajan, Amanullah's uncle and Amir Abdul Rahman's son. He was the rightful heir to the Afghan throne, which, however, was seized by the late Amir Habibullah Khan. The Sardar accompanied by his Syrian wife is going to Palestine on a short visit, after which he hopes to return to Kashmir.

Allah Nawaz Khan, the first aide-de-camp to Nadir Shah was given a hearty send off by local Afghan gentry and members of Saidat and Khilafat Committee when he left for Mooltan last evening. After seeing his parents after 16 years at Mooltan he sails from Bombay on May 1 for Germany.

ALL QUIET.

Interviewed he discredited reports of unrest in Afghanistan and stated that perfect peace reigned there. He characterised as a canard another report about General Ghulam Nabi Khan's activities with Ibrahim Beg. He stated that the General with the permission of the Afghan Government has gone on a pilgrimage to Mecca.—A. P.

DOOR OPEN FOR NEGOTIATIONS

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Jamiatulalama Hind Clears Up Position

LUCKNOW, April 20.

In the Subjects Committee of Nationalist Muslim Conference, during the discussion on the constitutional resolution, Maulana Mufti Kifayatullah, President Jamiatulama Hind read a statement to the effect that the Jamiats' Karachi Session did not reach a final decision on Hindu-Muslim settlement, in view of the disunity among Mussalmans and authorised its Working Committee to make an effort for bringing about a unanimous decision by negotiations with other Muslim bodies.

The Mufti Saheb, therefore, appealed, to the Conference to leave the door of peace open and abstain from passing a final resolution on the outstanding questions. Otherwise he, with two of his colleagues, Maulana Ahmed Saeed and Mohammed Sajjad would remain neutral.

This statement was highly appreciates by the Conference and its President, Sir Ali Imam, thanked Mufti Saheb for the lead he had given them.

Afterwards the Conference passed a resolution to the effect that it was prepared to negotiate with other Muslim bodies on the outstanding questions.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES

AND

BUY

ALEMBIC Gripe Cure

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF CHILDREN

AVAILABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS

—:o:—

The Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd.,

BARODA —BOMBAY.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

LEIPZIG SPRING FAIR

A German And Foreign Students' Club

Many of the foreign visitors who came to the Leipzig Spring Fair had an opportunity of learning something about an organisation in Leipzig, whose aims and work should commend it more especially to people from abroad. This organisation is known as the German and Foreign Students Club which, as its name implies, is an association of students of German and other nationalities which was founded about two years ago, with the most enthusiastic support of the educational and economic circles in Leipzig. The aim of the Club is to provide a voluntary and social centre for foreign students, and extends its activities to include the most varied departmens of educational and economic life. Programmes comprising lectures debates, the inspection of museums, etc., are arranged for the purpose of arousing and encouraging the interest of its foreign members for German life and manners, as well as to win their attention for other foreign cultures. These are to be supplemented by visits to various factories and commercial undertakings to create an avenue of approach to German Industry and Economics. This list of duties however by no means exhausts the possibilities of the club. Those who are responsible for its management are perfectly well aware of the fact that the promotion of the social and corporate side is a task that must by no means be overlooked. It accordingly offers its members an opportunity of coming together and getting to know each other at the social gatherings in the club quarters, and much has been done to promote this aim by the midday and evening meals provided there which have proved very popular. In addition to this, it provides that occasion for bringing its members and more especially these from abroad, into contact with the leading circles in Leipzig by arranging even more important social events outside the club itself.

The manner in which these occasions, such as, the Ball of the Nations, the Summer festivals and many of the larger receptions were welcomed, is ample proof that the work of the club is being watched with the greatest interest, and encountering enthusiastic support. The "Literary Teas" held once a month contribute to make these reations still firmer and closer, all the more so because they take place in the club quarters in the centre of the town and largely owe their inception to the initiative and energies of the students themselves. Judging by the very keen and friendly interest which the club has encountered on all sides from representatives of economics, art, and science in its short existence; it is not too much to hope that in the near futur it will develop far beyond its present scope. This development depends in the main on the number of foreign students in Leipzig for whom it has already become an intellectual and social centre as well as a meeting place, and even a home.

All foreigners coming to Leipzig to commence, or to continue their studies, can take this important step knowing that they will find in the German and Foreign Students' Club in Leipzig a centre where they will feel thoroughly "at home" in a "home from home".

CHIEF JUSTICE IN POLICE COURT.

Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay High Court, paid a visit to the Esplanade Police Court on Monday accompanied by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate. When he came to Mr. Khandalawala's Court, a case of cheating by a European Salesman was in progress, which he heard for about ten minutes.

While he was leaving the Court Mr. Philip Godinho, Advocate, on behalf of the Bar thanked him for doing them an honour and said there was a time when Sir Mathews Sausse, the Chief Justice would not even allow the newspapers to cross the threshold of his house lest it should disturb the judicial impartiality. It was Sir Lawrence Jenkins, he said, who started the move of camaraderie, which was followed by Hon. Justice Macleod. He hoped the Chief Justice would honour them with frequent visits.

His Lordship in reply said he wished to pay a visit to the Police Courts long ago but could not do so as the High Court as well as the Police Courts sat the same days and almost the same time. He therefore took the first opportunity to pay a visit during the vacation. He was glad to see many old faces whom he saw in the High Court.

SWEDISH MATCH FACTORIES.

Allegations Of Rate-War

INDIAN MANUFACTURERS' DEMANDS

AHMEDABAD, April 19.

The Indian Match Manufacturers' Association has submitted a representation to the Member-in-Charge of the Departments of Industries and Labour, Government of India, in the course of which it states that "during the Great War, India experienced a great dearth of matches and the prices went very high. Government also imposed a customs duty on matches, which though meant for revenue purposes, gave an impetus to the growth of the match industry in the country. The Swedish match manufacturers then formed themselves into a big combine and established several big factories in various parts of the country. Since the submission of its report by the Tariff Board, the Swedish Company has doubled the output of its factories and started new factories almost at every place in the country.

INCREASE IN FACTORIES.

In place of four factories at the time the Tariff Board conducted its enquiry, the Company has now eleven factories with vastly increased production. A rate war is also on foot. This competition has told so heavily on the Indian manufacturers that they have been obliged to reduce their output and some have closed their factories. If this state of things continues for a few months more, almost all the Indian manufacturers will have no other alternative except to sell their factories to the Swedish Company for any price it may choose to offer. The following steps should, therefore, be taken by Government:—

The operations of the Western India Match Company which is only another name for the Swedish Match Trust should be restricted by law to the production of matches not exceeding 30 per cent. of the total requirement of the country.

An excise of annas 12 per gross may be levied on its production.

A deputation on behalf of the Indian Match Manufacturers' Association will shortly wait on the Member for Industries and Labour to press the above demands.—A.P.

VIGOROUS BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN.

Foreign-Cloth Dealers Seal Stock

(From A Correspondent)

NAGAR PARKAR, April 15.

The Foreign Goods Boycott Committee started peaceful picketting of foreign sugar today under the charge of Srimati Sitabai Davaram at the shops of certain provision merchants for breach of their pledges. Up to the evening two merchants Lakhamsi and Shivji have yielded and got their stocks sealed and also paid up the Dharmaoo of Rs. 1-4 each as also Jwari for birds. Picketting continues at the remaining shops

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF KARACHI.

(Continued From Page 6.)

net. Wonderful is Mahatma and it will be perhaps centuries before another man of such eminence and power treads this mortal soil.

RAJ TCAT VALLABHBHAI.

Shrjut Patel is a very practical politician. He does not fritter his energy in making speeches. He knows how and when to fight with the Government and he has no equal in this line. In the discharge of his onerous duties he blended humour with sternness. His witty remarks enlivened the proceedings and somewhat appeased the wrath of those who were offended with his rulings.

THE NATION'S IDOL.

Pandit Jawaharlal plays a very important part in the Congress and he devotes his whole time and energy to this work. It is very unfortunate that his health has not been good. Pandit Motilal's passing away at this critical juncture in the history of India has told upon his nerves. He has not only lost his father but he has lost a veteran leader of his country I always found him depressed and gloomy and his usual vivaciousness was entirely gone this time. He is the idol of the Nation and he is held in high esteem by young and old. He is admired even by his adversaries and his sincerity and devotion to his country are unparalleled.

OUTSTANDING FEATURE

A very outstanding feature of this Congress was the active participation of the women of India During the last struggle they have made a name for them by their glorious sacrifices and it was in the fitness of things that they should be active workers in the Congress. This splendid addition to our political forces is bound to bring our goal nearer.

This year there were very few speeches both in the All-India Congress Committee and the open Session. This is very good. Why should breath be wasted unnecessarily? It is no use spending one's energy to convert a converted house. Every body had come prepared to confirm the provisional settlement and much speaking was not required to convince them of the desirability of such a step.

SESSION OF EXCEPTIONAL IMPORTANCE

Besides the ratification of the settlement some other very important resolutions were passed and I give the first place to the tribute paid to the bravery of Messrs. Bhagat Singh and his comrades. This is the first time that the Indian National Congress has though disassociating itself from and disapproving their line of action recognised the sacrifice of this school of patriots. The other most important resolution is the draft outline of our Swarajya. Of course it is a very incomplete picture but it shows the trend of our minds. This is a very important step taken by the Congress. The third important resolution is the demand for the release of all political prisoners of any school and thought, and the fourth important resolution is the declaration of our foreign policy. Thus this session was of exceptional importance.

NATIONAL VEHICLE OF EXPRESSION.

Hindustani was very much in demand this year. Every speaker was compelled to make a speech in Hindustani and it was a very amusing sight to find Madrasis and Bengalis making an effort to speak in Hindustani. Their mistakes made their speeches more charming and their wrong grammar and defective idioms considerably enhanced the value of their speeches. It looks very certain that in the course of a few years all the proceedings of the Congress will be conducted in Hindustani. This is as it ought to be. Our National Congress is humiliated by the use of a foreign language to carry on its work.

NATION IN MOURNING

The usual jubilation and pomp and splendour which are necessary accompaniments of the Congress, were missing because the Nation was in mourning. The execution of Messrs. Bhagat Singh and comrades on the eve of the Congress had immersed in the whole country in a sea of grief and sadness. The presidential procession was abandoned and other pageantries were dropped. During the session was received the disquieting news of communal riots at Cawnpore and close on its heels came the sad news of the demise of Sjt. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi an apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity and who was deprived of life while actively engaged in the pursuit of his noble object. On the last day came the sad news of the confirmation of death sentence of a couple of young men of Bengal. We started in sad atmosphere, which was acceatuated by painful news during the session and also terminated in sadness.

STOCKS AND SHARES

VERY STEADY MARKET

Good Demand For June Settlement.

Bombay, April 20.

Although demand for Indian Mill cloth continues restricted, there is no demand for foreign cloth worth the name. Thus there seems to be fair prospect for an early revival as soon as the situation improves. The heavy decline in the prices of commodities has ruined the economic condition of masses and the absence of cloth demand whether home-made or foreign clearly explains the situation. The tightness of money market is also responsible to some extent. Such a state of affairs is more or less always witnessed on our Stock Exchange at this time of the year, when the market generally looks upon for the better outlook of the monsoon.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 705 and after improving to Rs. 710 closed at Rs. 709|6; Fazu Shares opened at Rs. 412 and ruled very steady, closing at Rs. 413|2. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 25|2 and after improving to Rs. 25|8 closed at Rs. 25|6; Defds. closed at Rs. 283|12. There was fairly good demand for June settlement.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 20.

Bombay Dyeing 705, 8, 6, 10, 9.
Century 257, 60, 59, 60.
Colaba 108, 8, 2.
Crescent 77.
Fazul 412, 14, 13, 13-2.
Indore 368.
Madhowji N, 30.
Nagpur 375, 75-10.
New Great 167, 68.
Pearl 252, 53.
Simplex 71, 70.
Swadeshi 292.
Burma 446, 47, 45-10.
Hydro. 107-13.
Tram 121
Deff. 283.
Ord. 25-2, 8, 6.
Bundi 15-4, 2.
Indian 196, 92.
Katni Ord. 176, 75.
Alcock 160, 61.

MILLS SHARES.

100 Ahm. Advance	303-12
50 Apollo	2- 3
10 Bom. Cotton P:	4-10
500 Bom. Cotton	11- 4
250 Bom. Dyeing	709- 6
250 Bradbury P:	150
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	260
500 Central India P:	448- -
100 Central India	375-10
100 Colaba	108- 2
100 Coorla	147- 8
100 Crescent	77- 8
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	550
200 Ed. Sassoon	4
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	6- 6
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	413- 2
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	125
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Malwa	368 -
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	10- 4
100 Khatau	104- 6
100 Kohinoor	148-12
250 Laxmi	965
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sasoon	45
1000 Morarji	471- 4
50 Mysore	122
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	168-12
100 New City	61- 4
250 Pabani	156- 4
250 Pearl	253-12
100 Phoenix	295
10 Premier	1-1
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1975
250 Simplex	70
100 Swan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	292-
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	577-
500 Vishnu	1530
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68- 4
50-25 Central	14-10
£10-5 Eastern	x.d. 72- 8
500 Imperial	1072- 8
500125 Imperial Contr.	266- 4
100-50 India	82- 8
5 Union	3- 6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	15- 2
70 Gwalior	67- 8
250 Indian	192- 8
100 Katni 1st P:	101- 4
100 Katni 2nd P:	105- 0
40 Katni Df.	710- 0
100 Katni	175
10 Punjab P:	9-10
10 Punjab	9- 4
100 Shahabad	159- 6

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P:	8- 0
15 Jupiter	7- 8
15 New India	17-10
200.100 Oriental	1650
10 Vulcan	5- 7

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	119- 6
1000 Andhra Val. P:	968- 4
1000 Andhra Val.	588-12
50 Bom. Tram. P:	64- 8
50 Bom. Tram	121- 4
100 Tata Hydro P:	107- 8
100 Tata Hydro	107-13
1000 Tata Power P:	1107- 8
1000 Tata Power	452- 8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	780- 0
100 Amritsar Patti	118- 0
100 Central Provin:	79- 8
100 Dho. Barramati	91- 8
100 Gujrat	58- 8
90 Mandra Bhon.	65- 8
500 Tapti Valley	638-12

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	x.d. 13-12
150 Tata Steel 1 P:	115- 0
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45- 8
30 Tata Steel D.	283-12
75 Tata Steel	25- 6

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	161- 4
250 Bom. Steam P:	201- 4
250 Bom. Steam	190-10
50 Bom. Telephone	47- 8
8s. Brit B. Petrol	2-13-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	445-10
50 Bom. Burma New	160-10
100 Ind. Bleaching	150
15 Scindia	7- 2
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	62-14
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-14

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

April 20.

Jalaputra, Trick, Bassin.
Gharinda, Endasby, Bassin.
C/Paris, McMillan, Karachi.
Elzsia, Kinnara, Karachi.
Durenda, Park, Abbany.
Treverrech, Pepin, Marmagoa.
Commandant Mages, Fillol, Dunkirk.
Hahenfels, Metz, Tamatave.
Uhenfels, Shinfine, Hamburg.
Cracovia, Quarantitto, Trieste.
Himalaya, Lupbins, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

April 21.

Tasmania Maru, Esaki, Calcutta.
Genoa Maru, Mishimi, Karachi.
Aquilera, Zoppo, Genoa.

LOADING.

April 20.

Steamer Silverfir for New York.
Steamer Jalaputra for Cochin.

S.S. Jalaputra:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalaputra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Gharinda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Durenda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Durenda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.5s steamer Durenda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abbany, with a cargo of wheat.

S.S. Elysia:—The G. T. Coy.'s steamer Elysia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Treverreck:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Treverreck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with ballast.

S.S. Commandant Mages:—The Messagaries Maritime Coy.'s steamer Commandant Mages arrived in harbour yesterday from Dunkirk, with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

S.S. Hahenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Hahenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tamatave, with ballast.

S.S. Himalaya:—The Lloyad T. Coy.'s steamer Himalaya, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Uhenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Uhenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

S.S. Tasmania Maru:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Tasmania Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Genoa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Genoa Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Aquileia:—The M. Italiana mail steamer Aquileia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, April 20.

1 Elysia, Glasgow, 25-4, Grahams T Co.
4 Hamburg Maru, Kobe, 22-4, O S Kaisha.
5 Trevarrack, Antwerp, 25-4, L Edward Ltd.
6 Himalaya, NF, NF, G T & M I.
7 Genoa Maru, Karachi, 21-4 N Y Kaisha
8 Durenda, NF, NF, M M & Co.
12 Cracovia, China, 20-4 L T & M I S N Co.
14 Khandalla, Durban 22-4 M M and Co.
15 Dumana, U Kingdom 23-4 N F. F. M. and Co.
16 Aquileia, Genoa, 21-4 Lloyd T & M I.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gambhira, Karachi, 21-4, M M and Co.
2 Haresfield Calcutta 25-4 M M & Co.
3 Barpeta, P Gulf, 22-4, M M & Co.
4 Vita, Karachi, 20-4, M M & Co.
5 Qostcappelle, M'Coast, 22-4, Merchant S N Co.
7 Sydney Maru, Japan 23-4 O S Kaisha.
8 Jalaputra, NF, 23-4, Scindia S N Co.
12|13, Nizam, Calcutta, 21-4, T M & Co.
15 Alavi, Jeddah, 20-4, T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Risaldar, Rangoon, 26-4, T Morrison and Co.
H Janaki, M'Coast, 22-4, Malabar S S Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Naldera, 24-4-31, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 30-4-31 P and O S N Co.
Macedonia 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Malwa 15-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Kathaz 29-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Masula 28-4-30 G F W M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hahlartus, 21-4-31, J. F. C.
Britania, 25-4-31, G. T. C.
City of Carlisle, 26-4-31, K. N. C.
Clan Buchanan 9-5-31 J F C.
Castalia 11-5-31, G. T. Co.
Clan Ogilvy, 27-5-31, J. F. C.

FROM ASIA.

Benares, 16-11-31, L. Edward Ltd.
Ceylon 21-5-31 L Edwards Ltd.
Simla 29-4-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Neuenfels 30-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Arendskerk 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Freinfels 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rauenfels 16-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monte 2-5-31 M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Christchurch, 20-4-31, Campbell Co
City of Eastbourne, 27-4-31, Campbell Co
Potter 15-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Trentbank, 19-5-31 F. F. Campbell.
9 Derby, 29-5-31, F. F Campbell

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Mirzapore 26-4-31 P and O S N Co.
Shinnoh Maru 24-4-31 O S Kaisha
Havre Maru 4-5-31 O S Kaisha
Tokushima Maru, 19-4-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-4-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Tottori Maru, 16-5-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA

Moolan 24-4-31 P & O S N Co
Chitral 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM EUROPE

Kenya 25-4-31 M M and Co.
Karoa 9-5-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Chinkoa N. F. M. M. and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia 25-4-31, G T Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

C|o Christchurch N F F F Campbell & Co.
Silverfir, NF, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels N F L Edwards Ltd.
Treverrech 25-4-31 L Edward Ltd.

FOR KOBE

Hamburg Maru NF O S Kaisha.
Sydney Maru N F O S Kaisha.

FOR TRIESTE.

Himalaya NF L T C.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nizam, NF, T M Co.
Haresfield N Y M M and Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varsova 24-4-31 M M & Co.
Barpeta 22-4-13 M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi, NF, T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla, 22-4-31 M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia G T C.

FOR JEDDAH.

Treverrech L Edward Ltd.
Hohenfels L Edwards Ltd.
Alavi, T M Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

C|o Christchurch F F Compbell C.
Silverfir Volkart Bros.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Chinkoa M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

FOR TRIETESTE.

Himalaya L T Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Hamburg Maru O S Kaisha.
Sydney Maru O S Kaisha

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nigam. T M Co.
Haresfield M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla M M & Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Varsova M M and Co.
Barpeta M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Gambhira 18-4-31.
Heijin Maru 18-4-31.
Qostlappelle 18-4-31.
Vita 18-4-31.
Irrawadi 18-4-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 20.

S.S. Mantua for London:—66 bales animal skin. 38 bales animal skin, 61 bales animal skin, H. T. H. Ismailbeg.

For Baston:—1 bale woollen carpets, M. M. & Co.

S.S. Dumana for Dunkirk:—4,500 cwts. linseed, 612 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, B. Mavji & Co.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—104 cwts. niger seed, J. Hasmukhlal & Co.; 3,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. Ramji & Co.; 115 bales wool raw, W. Latham & Co.; 6 bales wool raw, Anglo Siam Corporation; 248 bales wool raw, D. Sassoon & Co., 33 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 150 bales wool raw, M. Nissim; 84 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 111 bales wool raw, M. Motilal; 59 bales cotton thread waste, A. L. Kaveri; 106 bales cotton thread waste, M. Mafotlal & Co.; 25 bales cotton thread waste, 50 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co.; 35 bales cotton fly, A. L. Zaveri; 125 bales cotton raw, N. Rajaram & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Manchester:—10 ton castor oil, A. Hargovandas & Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, E. Spinner & Co.

For Varna:—20 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.

For Boudgas:—5 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.

For Barcelona:—400 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 375 bales cotton raw, B. Cursondas & Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.

S.S. Treverrack for Antwerp:—6,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, 2,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, 1,000 copra oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 55 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co.; 122 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales hemp, K. J. Kapadia & Co.; 49 bales goat skin, A. E. Blumenthal.

For Rotterdom:—4,000 cwts. joowari, M. Bhuta & Co.; 10,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 95 bale aknud cotton, R. Pallanji & Co.; 330 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 2,140 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Hohenfels for Hamburg:—366 cwts. pickers, 120 cwts. pickers waste, Bombay Shipping Agency; 1,000 cwts. myrobollum, C. Jivanlal & Co.; 1,500 cwts. joowar, T. S. Thadani & Sons; 60 cwts. gum karaya, E. Virji & Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co.; 893 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, N. Rajaram & Co.; 440 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

S.S. Hohenfels for Leith:—1,000 cwts. myrobolium, C. Jivanlal & Co.; 70 bales hemp, V. Bhaskar.

For Saupromicecco:—75 bales cotton thread waste, B. Mahomedanarim & Co.

For Arahus:—204 bales hemp, H. Damodar & Co.

S.S. Silverfer for Marseilles:—6,000 cwts. castor seed,, Birla Bros.; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, 4,000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 6,000 cwts. castor seed, K. Devchand & Co.

For New York:—16,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, K. Devchand & Co.; 735 cwts. gum karaya, D. Mavji & Co.

For Philadelphia:—207 bales wool carpets, Shamji Mal.

S.S. Himalaya for Trieste:—1,000 cwts. castor seed, K. M. Nathoo; 4,000 cwts. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.; 6,000 cwts. groundnuts, K. Devchand & Co.; 945 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Anglo Siam Corporation; 55 bales cotton raw, N. Rajaram & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Venice:—2,000 cwts. groundnut seed,, 1,000 cwts. castor seed, Birla Bros.; 1,500 cwts. castor seed, K. Devchhand & Co.; 215 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

S.S. Aquiallea for Genoa:—1 bale woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 10 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S.S. Sydney Maru for Kobe:—85 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo.

S.S. Genoa Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton raw, B. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Hamburg Maru for Shanghai:—150 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 20.

S.S. Moncelleri from Trieste, Agents L. Triestino:—1,570 cases glass ware; 100 cases beer; 338 cases bolts anunts; 1,470 cases paper; 68 cases enamel ware; 489 cases chains; 99 cases e'ware; 179 cases axes; 164 cases screws; 630 cases nails; 54 cases tin ware; 1,997 coils wire; 43 cwts. wood.

From Finine:—3,962 peas deal-wood boards.

From Spalito:—834 bags cement.

From Venice:—40 cks. chemicals; 68 cases silk yarn; 320 cases stone chips; 91 cases marble tiles.

From Brindisi:—600 bags almonds.

From Bari:—150 bags almonds.

From Aden:—221 cases fish; 10 nos. empty drums.

S.S. Jalaraskmi from Calcutta, Agents S. S. N. Co.:—500 tons coal; 400 nongs empty iron drums.

From Tuticorin:—10 bags tea dust; 101 bales cotton yarn.

From Allipbeg:—93 cases tea; 9 cases rubber.

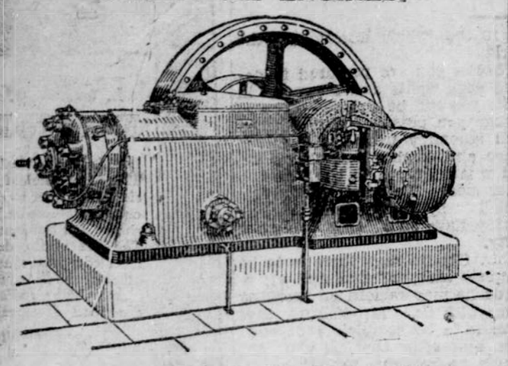
From Cochin:—105 b'dle mats; 600 b'dle coir yarn; 53 b'dle coir rope.

S.S. Sultania from Rangoon, Agents S. S. N. Co.:—28,574 bags rice; 110 bags beans; 50 bags gunices; 45 cases a silk goods.

From Calicut:—120 jottas coir yarn; 254 jottas coir rope; 816 bales cotton; 148 bales cotton waste.

BABCOCK

CRUDE OIL ENGINES.



SIZES FROM 10 TO 150 B. H P.

THE IDEAL ENGINE FOR RICE AND OTHER MILLS.

Sole Distributors In India :—

HENRY WILLIAMS INDIA (1931) Ltd.

7, CHURCH LANE : : : : CALCUTTA

Hoemoglobin - Sarsaparilla.

(WITH GOLD). The best **Purifier & Generator** of BLOOD yet known to the public and medical men of the world for good many years. **Re. 1-8** each, 3 phials (full course), Rs. 4-4. V. P. Extra. Literature Free.

DIANA'S-LYMPH.

That champion of the world is again out after 8 long years, it is again ready to satisfy the ere-long disappointed. The extremely precious EXTERNAL APPLICATION for Impotency or its commencement, complete or partial paralysis of any part or limb Piles, veneral sores &c., 1 oz. tube Rs. 3/-, 2 oz. Rs. 4-8. V. P. Extra.

BATANJAN—(Pain Balm). Re. 1/- each. The best reliever of all pains G. B. C. P. WORKS, Hathkola, B.C., Calcutta; SRI KRISHNAN BROS. Madras; KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay; MAUJDARYA & Co., Karachi; AMRUT PHARMACY, Nagpur.

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FOR

SENGOVAN

MADE IN GERMANY

NEW LIFE FOR MEN!
IMMEDIATE RESULTS!!

SENGOVAN gives marvellous results and almost immediate results in all cases of Sterility, Sexual Exhaustion, and Impotency. Again SENGOVAN is a most valuable nerve tonic.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO CARRY THROUGH A TREATMENT FOR WEEKS OR MONTHS BUT
SENGOVAN GIVES ALMOST IMMEDIATE RESULTS.
SENGOVAN RESTORES BUOYANCY OF YOUTH.

At the same time SENGOVAN is free from Poison.

SENGOVAN may be used without any fear of unpleasant consequences or enslavement to habit.

Price Rs. 3/8 per Bottle

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Facilities For Commercial Studies In Paris.

NARROW TRADING MARKET.

Under the name of "Academie Commerciale pour les Etudiants Etrangers," the Paris Chamber of Commerce instituted in 1921, at the "Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales," a regular University, a sort of "Commercial Faculty," in which by a number of Courses, adapted to the various conditions of their former training, the students are given complete higher tuition in Economics.

(a) Scientific lectures, lightened of all that is of doctrinal a opposed to practical interest; (b) Lectures on Commerce, Book-keeping, Finance, Commercial and Industrial Technology, Economics, Geography and Company Management, all dealing primarily with the actual practice of business; (c) Lectures on Legal subjects, conducted in such a way as to shed light upon the points in the French legislation, the knowledge of which is most useful to a foreigner desirous of keeping up economic relations with Frenchmen, and also to establish a comparison between the various legislations in force throughout the world; (d) Lectures on the study of the French Language, in the shape of improvement courses, and given in conjunction with the study of some other living language.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITIES.

Nowhere could such a course of studies be organised in a more national and judicious manner than in Paris, at that "Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales," whose fame, based upon the high efficiency of its Teaching Staff, its well-stocked Library and its Museum of Commodities is as thoroughly established in France as it is abroad. These Lectures, constituting a branch entirely distinct from the rest of the School Courses, are of a special and entirely original character, in that being intended exclusively for foreigners, they are brought within reach of students who, for the most part, are but imperfectly acquainted with the French language. The curricula, though maintained at a high level, are lightened of all matters of detail, interesting only for Frenchmen, in order to permit of dealing more easily with an adequate comparison of French laws and methods with those of other countries.

TWENTY-EIGHT NATIONS ATTEND.

The success achieved by this course has grown steadily since 1921, the year of its creation: the number of students attending the lectures has increased threefold and 28 nations are now represented in the last batch. The pupils of the "Academie Commerciale" may after passing an examination, be admitted direct to the Second Year of the regular Courses of the "Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales." Finally, best promising subjects, desirous of attending the lectures of the "Academie Commerciale," should be precluded therefrom by monetary considerations, the Paris Chamber of Commerce devotes a considerable sum every year, to the reduction of the school fees from students lacking sufficient means

FRENCH HOSPITALITY.

It will be seen that the "Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales de Paris" may justly be considered as a centre of higher studies for all such as are desirous of acquiring a high order of economic, legal and industrial culture, and the success obtained by its annex, the "Academie Commerciale" is a further testimony to the intellectual radiation of France. For, indeed France has always shown the most generous hospitality to foreign desirous of imbibing her methods and traditions of literary, artistic and scientific culture.

PROTEST AGAINST RAISING COLLEGE FEES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Bombay Government having failed in all their efforts to enhance the college and school fees through the vote of the Legislative Council have set about to achieve the same purpose more or less indirectly. Two days back a notice was put in the office of Royal Institute of Science that the fees will be increased from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 from the next term. Is this method adopted so that active members of the public may not easily come to know of it? As the fees are collected as soon as the term begins, no agitation can be made against proposed enhancement immediately.

So I appeal through your paper to Messrs. Meherally, Alva and others to take up the matter and help the students to organise and protest against the move and force the Government to withdraw the notice and give up the idea of increasing the fees.—Yours, etc.

A STUDENT.

April 14.

Aid To Released Prisoners.

The following are extracts from the third annual report of the Poona Released Prisoners' Aid Society:—

The number of released prisoners helped by the Society this year is 16. According to caste they are as follows:—

8 Marathas (Hindus)
3 Mahomedans
1 Marwadi
1 Sikh
1 Lingayat
1 European
1 Eurasian

The total amount spent on their relief came to Rs. 125-10-0 or roughly Rs. 8-0-0 per man helped. The kind of help given has been feeding and lodging for 3 days or so. Railway fare home and investment for implement purchase.

Two persons were helped for maintaining themselves and their wives and children for a few days till they succeeded in getting a job. They have promised to make good the amount paid to them and I have every hope that they will keep their word. There is only one released person helped by the Society who has kept himself in touch with me and with the start in life this young man has got I feel very confident that he will be leading a straight life. This young man who looks nearly 20 years met me at the gates of the prison on 19-10-30 when I was returning from my preaching work. As he was ignorant of the local roads I had to bring him in the city in my car. On close inquiry from him I learnt that his parents were living at Khed in Ratnagiri District and that they would look after him if once he went back to them. So I fed him gave him some old clothing and sent him by motor to his place on the 21st.

On the 24th however I was surprised to find him back with me in company of a motor drivers assistant claiming from him Re. 1 for his due fare.

On asking him why he had returned all the way to Poona, he told me the sad tale of his having lost both his parents during his absence from home and that his younger brother was taken away from the village by his brother-in-law staying in Thana.

This young man has since been staying in a room in my house and working as a labourer on 1a as. a day. His living is very frugal. He has paid back Rs. 6-4 to the Society—which it had spent for a blanket and a pair of Dhotee for him. He is under my direct supervision and I have succeeded in keeping in the Post Office Savings Bank account in his name his savings which by now amount Rs. 25.

This boy is clever and has good manners and he makes himself dear to all under whom he works I am sure he will rise to better positions in life and be a credit to our Society. Only 2 days back he left for Thana where his sister and other relations are staying.

I must say to the credit of the little work that the Society has done during the year that the working expenses of our Society have been the lowest possible and that through our agency the released prisoners get the benefit of the largest percentage of the money collected for them.

The expansion of the useful work is engaging the attention of the members and I earnestly hope that in the near future we hope to bring into its working some new ideas of greater usefulness.

"KANARA POLITICAL SUFFERERS' FUND."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following statement for the information of the public:—

"It has been found that one Mr. Narayen M. Pai has been collecting donations for the 'Kanara Political Suffers' Fund' without authority. Intending donors are hereby warned against such payments to the above person.

"The above notice does not refer to Mr. Narayan Rao M. Pai, Director of sales in the Automobile Sales Co., Ltd., contradiction on whose behalf a letter by Messrs. Rele and Co., Solicitors, appeared in the issue of the 'Chronicle' of 14th instant."—Yours, etc.,

P. V. KAMAT.
Hon. Treasurer,
Kanara Political Sufferers' Fund
Bombay, April 16.

BRIGHT & DARK ASPECTS OF LIFE

...RESENTS A DARK ASPECT TO THOSE:—who do not ... themselves prepared to fight out the common disor... human body and let them, by neglect, grow into dis... gradually get complicated and multiplied of their ... To them life is a tale of woe.

...RESENTS A BRIGHT ASPECT TO THOSE:—who strike ...y roots of diseases, by promptly nipping them in their ... they are yet in the form of common disorders like, ...nts of the stomach or intestines, affections of the ...lds, coughs, aches or pains, hurts or wounds etc., or the ...y symptoms of epidemics or contagious diseases, with ... of the safest internal and external antiseptic and

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...ANAGER, *Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, Lahore.*

BOMBAY AGENT:—NAROTAM GIRDHAR AND COY., Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

...DRAIN OF 3 ...ORES

...rotecting Match ...dustry

The ...ng are extracts from th... ...elivered by Mr. H. S. ... Kurla and Bombay ... ...ies in the meeting of ... Chambers held last week ...:

In the year 1927 the Indian production and demand for Matches were equal as estimated by Tariff Board. A warning was given by the Tariff Board to the Swedish Match Co., not to try to struggle out the indigenous concerns as they had done in other countries making use of their vast resources. In spite of this the Swedish Match Co., has expanded its capacity of its 4 factories which it had at that time and has now seven additional factories. Sir, you will see that when the supply is so much more than the demand the additional goods are dumped on the market.

Government says that they were watching the market but surely this over-production could not have been made in a day. Ever since the inquiry of the Tariff Board the Swedish Match Co. has been increasing its output.

During the war Japan had captured Indian market. In order to regain it the Swedish Match Co. sold matches here for which they got the net sale return of Rs. 0-6-6, a price ridiculously low and never heard of in the history of match trade. When Japanese people could not hold out, the Swedish Match Co. bought their factories at scrape rates and closed them down.

MONOPOLISING INDIAN MARKETS.

Just as they did in Japan they have employed various stratagems in 24 different countries of the world. Sir, I have with me materials to show how they have obtained control in Belgium, Germany, America, Greece, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Australia, Canada, etc., etc. and how they obtained 80 per cent. of world's match protection. It is now the turn of India. I have already shown how they have augmented their production. Besides this they have reduced prices by 40 per cent. Only one of their eleven factories paid out rupees two lakhs as refund for the recent drastic cut in their rates for the unsold stocks of higher rates lying with their constituents. They allow in some places deferred rebate of Rs. 3 per case to constituents who do not buy the goods of others. This precludes the indigenous manufacturers from selling the goods. They allow in Calcutta credit from 3 to 6 months. They bind down principle dealers by making a syndicate of dealers in big centres and allowing special terms to them. The Swedish Match Co. wishes that the Indian factories should close down so that they can import matches from the Swedish factories hold-check against Indians re-starting the industry. The protection given to the indigenous match industry is being thus usurped by foreign trust. Does the Government wish that a drain of 3 crores be made out of India by this foreign trust annually? And all this for what return? The Swedish Government will not allow any foreigner even a Britisher to hold more than 1/5th of voting power in any Swedish Joint Stock Co. The Swedish Match Co. has issued (a) shares for Swedish people having one vote for each share and (b) shares for foreigner having one vote for every 1000 shares. When Swedish Match Co. made an agreement with Messrs. Bryant and May, the British Match Manufacturers in 1927, all British territory was included except India. Is India then to be considered a common ground for exploitation by foreigners? Government must distinguish between Indian, British and foreign interests, and not allow foreigners to exploit the country. Our vested interests should be guarded and not those of the foreigners. If immediate steps are not taken Indian manufacturers will not be able to hold on any longer as prices have gone much under manufacturing costs. The factories will close down and all the money put in by the Indians will be lost Imagine, Sir, what a deterrent influence it will have on the future enterprise of India.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT & BIRTH CONTROL.

—:o:—

Advice Only For Health Reasons

The Ministry of Health has issued the following memorandum to maternity and child-welfare authorities:—

1. The Minister of Health is authorised to state that the Government have had under consideration the question of the use of institutions which are controlled by local authorities for the purpose of giving advice to women on contraceptive methods.

2. So far as maternity and child-welfare centres (including ante-natal centres) are concerned these centres can properly deal only with expectant mothers, nursing mothers, and young children, and it is the view of the Government that it is not the function of the centres to give advice in regard to birth control, and that their use for such a purpose would be likely to damage the proper work of the centres. At the same time the Government consider that in cases where there are medical grounds for giving advice on contraceptive methods to married women in attendance at the centres it may be given, but that such advice should be limited to cases where further pregnancy would be detrimental to health, and should be given at a separate session and under conditions such as will not disturb the normal and primary work of the centre. The Minister will accordingly be unable to sanction any proposal for the use of these centres for giving birth-control advice in other cases.

BIRTH-CONTROL CLINICS.

3. The Government are advised that local authorities have no general power to establish birth-control clinics as such, but that under the Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915, which enables local authorities to exercise the powers of the Public Health Acts for the purpose of the care of expectant mothers and nursing mothers, it may properly be held that birth-control clinics can be provided for these limited classes of women. Having regard to the acute division of public opinion on the subject of birth control, the Government have decided that no Departmental sanction which may be necessary to the establishment of such clinics for expectant and nursing mothers shall be given, except on condition that contraceptive advice will be given only in cases where further pregnancy would be detrimental to health.

4. Under the Public Health Acts, local authorities have power to provide clinics at which medical advice and treatment would be available for women suffering from gynaecological conditions. But the enactments governing the provision of such clinics limit their availability to sick persons, and the Government have decided that any Departmental sanction which may be necessary to the establishment of such clinics shall be given only on the following conditions: (1) That the clinics will be available only for women who are in need of medical advice and treatment for gynaecological conditions, and (2) that advice on contraceptive methods will be given only to married women who attend the clinics for such medical advice or treatment, and in whose cases pregnancy would be detrimental to health.—"Manchester Guardian."

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SOAP TRAINING HOUSE, Saidpur (Rangpur), BENGAL.

"DEAD" WOMAN COMES TO LIFE.

—:o:—

Hysteria Patient's Strange Experience.

BANKURA, April 1.

Srimati Karali Devi, aged about 20 years the wife of Babu Kalipada Banerjee of Ayodhya, in Bishnupur, developed symptoms of hysteria the other day and during her fits gave birth to a child which died soon afterwards. The woman was placed under the treatment of a medical man, but was declared to have expired at 2-30 a.m.

The woman's relations were sent for and arrived at her place within a few hours. What was then supposed to be the corpse was taken to the cremation ground in the bed of the river Darikessar and a funeral pyre was prepared. But as the body was lifted up, a deep breath came out of the nostrils, and certain movements of life were noticed. Instead of placing it on the pyre, the men present put it on the sands and watched it. Thereafter the woman coughed, and when water was put into her mouth she swallowed it.

Information having reached the village a large crowd assembled at the place. The woman was given water to drink and she drank it. A few minutes later to the great surprise of all the woman spoke in a low voice, and said that she was unable to bear the sunshine. Immediately a cot was brought and she was taken back home. She is reported to be all right, but has completely lost her eye sight.

She has narrated to her relatives her vision during the death. She says that her maternal aunt, who died about six years ago, came to her and asked her to follow her to a beautiful place. She followed her aunt and reached a place where there was impenetrable darkness. She cried aloud, but the aunt disappeared. Just then, she noticed several dark figures who exclaimed "Why is she here? She is not the person wanted." She immediately felt that she was being driven back from the region to which she had been taken.

SOCIAL CHANGE IN INDIA.

Breaking The Caste System.

One could spend a long lifetime in India and still be a learner in this museum of ancient customs and faiths. But it is equally true that one has much to unlearn. The traditional knowledge that most Englishmen possess is a generation out of date, and takes no account of the dizzy progress of innovation and reform in recent years. In the last twelve months India has lived rapidly, and the revolutionary movement, which aimed at sweeping foreign rule away, has shaken much that was native in its stride.

I found myself on my first evening in Bombay a guest in a Brahman home. It was a thrilling experience to adapt myself for the first time to the customs proper to the very elaborate meals which one eats, squatting on the ground, to witness the simple rites of the evening prayer, and then to watch the daughters of the family and their women neighbours dancing in a ring to old folk-songs. Writes Mr. H. N. Brailsford in the "New Leader."

THE FRATERNITY OF NATIONALISM.

But it was even more thrilling to discover that my host was technically an outcast. After the death of his first wife, he had married a lady who shared his literary studies. The marriage was thrice forbidden by Hindoo law, for the lady came of a lower caste, being a "bania". She was a Jain (a sect contemporary with Buddhism, and some what like it), and, worst of all, she was a widow. For this defiance my host had suffered no practical inconvenience whatever. At first, the Council of his caste took no action, and would have ignored his triple sin, had he not compelled them to outcast him by sending them a written notification of what he had done. His family, however, remained in caste, and, none the less, lived in his polluted house. His friends visited him freely, and he retained his public position as a popular leader of the national movement.

Caste, in all the strictness of its bondage, could not survive the promiscuity of modern industrialism with its trains and factories, in which men of every caste and no caste, jostle. It still so far prevails, even in big towns, that Hindoos rarely eat in restaurants or sleep in hotels. One prefers the hospitality of a home of one's own caste. But the emphasis on a common Indian nationality was bound to break down these barriers, and nationalism is creating a fraternity wider than the old loyalties of caste, creed and race.

This Gandhi's movement is doing, with conscious pride and evident success, though its leader still believes in preserving what he supposes to have been the simple, primitive out-lines of the caste system. In the ranks of its volunteer formations, which often live together in camps, one finds young men of all castes and even untouchables, with a few Muslims or a stray Indian Christian among them. They eat their frugal meals in common, and the only concession to the old ceremonial rules is that the cooking is still done, with the due observances, by Brahmins.

THE BATTLE OF THE UNTOUCHABLES.

Everyone knows that Gandhi is fighting the battle of the untouchables, but he is not alone, and I met some men outside his movement, and heard of many more, who are devoting their lives, with an abnegation that is by no means rare among Hindoos, to raising and educating these unfortunates. Usually these missionaries were themselves Brahmins. In principle, the battle of equality has been won. With the aid, in one outstanding test case, of the women of the higher castes, who threatened a sympathetic hunger strike, the closed temples are being opened for worship to the untouchables. But a generation or more will pass before this effort of emancipation reaches the backward villages.

More than half of the difficulty is that the out-caste are themselves penetrated by a sense of their own degradation, and feel for the higher castes a shrinking reverence, which has eaten into their very nerves.

The other half of the difficulty is that the untouchables often are, in fact, degraded—dirty, ignorant, abysmally poor, and given to practices which really are disgusting and "unclean." Step by step, with the war on traditional religion and the caste pride of the Brahmin, must go the constructive effort to educate the untouchables and raise them in the social scale. It was good to see them, as I more than once did, sharing the village school with more fortunate children.

FROM BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

It is (if I dare form an opinion) a gross mistake to suppose that old-world India consigns women to a position of degradation. The Hindoo attitude to women differs entirely from that of Mahomedan society. It is one of respect and affection, and, in spite of arranged marriages, it somehow finds a place for romantic love. It is true, on the other hand, that tradition denied education to women (as in some degree it used to do in Europe), that child-widows are condemned to a life of frustration, that child-marriage is still a ghastly, though diminishing, evil, and that every rule of hygiene, thangs to ignorance and superstition, is broken at child-birth. But all this has been changing within the last two generations, and the pace, in this year of wonder, has been incredibly accelerated.

Much more startling, however, was the sudden abandonment of purdah" in the more backward North. This accursed practice, ate seclusion of the women behind the curtains of the harem, was imposed on Hindoo women at the Muslim conquest. It dwarfs their minds and ruins their health. In this land of blazing sunshine, the women shut up in shady houses within narrow streets fall victims in terrifying numbers to the plague of darkness, tuberculosis. It is pitiable in the Punjab to contrast the stalwart men with the puny and delicate women. But even in the North this year has opened the doors of countless "purdah" homes. At Meerut, 5,000 women who up to that day had lived behind the curtain boldly came out of it to march in the procession of protest on Gandhi's arrest, and never went back to it again.

CO-EDUCATION IN BENARES.

This is, however, only the culmination of a process which has been going on for many years. At the orthodox Hindoo University at Benares it was good to find young men and women receiving their education together. They took part on equal terms, in the debates of their Mock Parliament, and met one another, a little shyly, I thought, at social gatherings. One marked the effects of this new relationship of equality even in the matrimonial advertisements, which are numerous in Indian newspapers. It can hardly be one supposes, the more sensitive or self-respecting families which use this modern substitute for the traditional match-maker, and yet these advertisements usually boasted of the girl's schooling. Often the young man asked for a companion who would be his equal in education, and occasionally the advertiser declared his or her readiness to ignore caste rules in choosing a mate.

These signs, of change in the educated minority might mislead however, if one were to assume that the unlettered mass is struggling to keep up with this advance. It lags far behind. I doubt, for example, whether the Sarda Act, which has abolished child-marriage, and fixes the lawful ages at 14 for the girl and 18 for the boy, has had much effect on the customs of the village. Even in towns it is often flagrantly defied. I discussed it in a village which I visited. The Hindoo priest, with the landlord's assent, declared himself strongly for it and went on to say that when India wins her freedom she will pass a much more drastic act. But it has had little effect, he said, in the villages to which he ministered. Three marriages out of four violate it, for the grand parents fear to die unless they can see the heir who will continue the rites of the family.

This Act, one must add, was wretchedly drafted. It imposes fairly severe penalties, but it lays on the police no obligation to enforce it. There is no provision for prior notice of marriage, so that preventive action is impossible. Neighbours, or perhaps some Reform Society, must set the law in motion by lodging a complaint, and with it they must deposit security in cash. Few are eager to assume this unpopular duty. Moreover, the Indian Government has behaved with flagrant cowardice. When, in the Punjab, the first test case was taken against a father who had deliberately and publicly challenged the Act, he was no sooner convicted than pardoned. After that the Act became virtually a dead letter.

A FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE.

The Government now proposes to run away even from this too moderate Act, and has drafted an amending Bill, which provides for conscientious objections, and reduces to twelve years the age at which the puny body of an Indian girl may be subjected to the strain of motherhood. Such is the influence in India of the Labour Party's idealism.

Oddly enough, the main opposition to the Act comes from the Muslims rather than the Hindoos. It was they, and not the National Congress, which roused the North-West Frontier against the Sarda Act. Yet the Koran contains a sensible passage bearing on the subject. What Muslims really oppose is the claim of the State to legislate on matters which come within the scope of the "Sheriat", the Mahomedan equivalent of the Canon Law of the Catholic Church. Here is a fundamental issue, which every society that aspires to civilisation must decide.

On the whole, however, in spite of this official weakness, Indians are struggling hard to solve their own problems of health and education. The Calcutta Municipality, which has had some inspiring leaders, from the late Mr. Das to Sen Gupta and Subhas Bose, has done marvels. Without the right to compel attendance, it has got 60 per cent. of the children of the city into school. Some 35 per cent. of the births within its area receive attention from municipal institutions. It has set up some admirably run maternity clinics, hospitals, and depots for the supply of milk. Nothing that I saw in India gave me such hope as the marvellously intelligent teaching in one of its model schools. If India governs herself in the spirit of constructive patriotism which Calcutta displays, one may think of her future with confidence.

BIRTH CONTROL CLINICS.

It is even possible that she will dare to grapple with her problem of over-population. Mysore State has set up four birth-control clinics. An enlightened millowner, of Ahmedabad, Mr Ambalal Sarabhai, has introduced one into his mills. In conversation even with some of the more conservative Muslim leaders I found no prejudice on this matter.

To conclude this rambling survey of the trend of social change, one must note that Indians who used to play no games, and despised the body, are beginning to care for it. Cricket is fast becoming a popular sport. In an advanced school in Calcutta I saw a very fine exhibition of lathi-play (fencing with quarter-staffs) by the girls. Dancing, as a revival of a subtle and beautiful tradition, is part of the artistic renaissance which flourishes under Tagore's influence in Bengal.

But it is well to state plainly that the motive of most gymnastics and drills into which the young men are throwing themselves with enthusiasm is manifestly military. Young India is getting ready to fight. I should despair of any attempt to expound Mr. Gandhi's doctrines, which seem to me a jungle of contradictions. But one thing I will assert: they do not mean pacifism. Has the reader noticed that the Mahatma demandss for Indians the right to carry arms?

SYNTHETIC PRODUCTION OF RUBBER.

An Eighty-Fourth Birthday Talk With Mr. Edison.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, 84 years old on February 11, told reporters that business had started a three-year trend towards regaining the level of activity that prevailed before the depression. His answer was made to a question asking how long it would take the country to make the ascent.

The human endeavour can never control cycles of business depression and prosperity, the inventor added, however.

"It lies in the very nature of man," he declared. "We will always have them."

As to the unemployment problem, Mr. Edison felt he was unable to prescribe a remedy. He wrote:

"This question is several sizes oo large for me."

GREATEST THRILL.

Other answers to some of the questions submitted to him were as follows:—

Question.—Are we living at too fast a pace?

Answer.—No.

Q.—Do we crave too many luxuries?

A.—No.

Q.—Whom do you regard as the five outstanding men in the world to-day?

Mr. Edison gave no answer.

Q.—What achievement in your great career gave you the biggest thrill and most satisfaction?

A.—The phonograph.

Q.—What is the chief ingredient for success of a man's career?

A.—Ambition and the will to work.

Q.—Do you think prohibition is succeeding or failing?

A.—Succeeding.

Q.—Do you regard Mr. Hoover's administration to date as a failure or success, and why?

A.—A success.

Q.—Are you in favour of the "dole" system of helping the jobless?

A.—Am not in favour of any kind of dole.

PRESENT AIMS.

Q.—Can American combat the steady growth of racketeering?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What is the condition of your health?

A.—Pretty good.

Q.—What is the outstanding development of the last ten years from a scientific standpoint?.

A.—Too numerous to mention. Science is moving rapidly.

Q.—What are your present aims other than rubber research?

A.—Perfecting some old inventions.

Q.—What do you think of intisy as a rubber producer as compared with golden rod?

A.—Intisy has no value here.

Q.—Do you agree with former Secretary of Agriculture Jardine that rubber production in the United States is only a matter of mechanical perfection?

A.—Both mechanical and chemical.

Q.—Do you think the present trend of life is improving as pertains to morals?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Please explain just how you are using that land of Ford's near Savannah, or, if you are not using, it what plans you have for it?

A.—Not using it yet. Doing all work at Fort Myers to perfect the processes.

ANTI-FOG DEVICE.

Q.—Do you expect to do any work here this Winter in regard to an anti-fog device for aviation and what are your ideas as to the best method to overcome the fog danger?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you obtained any actual rubber yet from your new distilling machine?

A.—Yes.

Q.—We understand you have definitely decided that Solidago Leavenworthii is the best plant for rubber and that now your problem is to perfect an extracting process. What are the difficulties still to be overcome in this?

A.—Not yet so decided. Have found in Central Florida another Solidago much better than Leavenworthii. It grows twelve feet high.

Q.—Have aviation developments of the past year altered your previous attitude that buying is still unsafe?

A.—Somewhat changed by the advent of the autogiro, which is a great advance.

MUSSOLINI.

Q.—What is your estimate of Mussolini?

A.—A man of great executive ability. Probably a good man for the Italians.

Q.—Do you think there are any international activities under way at present that might lead to war within a few years or so, and if so what are they?

A.—Poss'ble but not probable.

Q.—What word have you had from Wilbur Hutson and Arthur Williams, two winners of your scholarships?

A.—They are doing well.

Q.—Do you expect Ford this Winter, and, if so, when?

A.—Yes. Can't say when.

Q.—Do you favour municipally owned public utilities?

A.—Decidedly no.

PROMISES RUBBER.

Before he answered the questions Mr. Edison visited with guests before break-fast. The meal was late, but afterwards he attired himself in a blue suit, inserted a large sunflower in the button-hole and went from his home to his office with Harvey S. Firestone, an old friend, for the interview.

He told Mr. Firestone "it feels fine to be 84."

"What percentage of rubber are you getting out of your g'gantic golden rod?" Mr. Firestone asked.

"Six per cent. but I'm trying to get it up to 8 per cent."

"Are you going to send me enough rubber this year to make a set of tires for you?"

"No: I think you can make a complete set within two years."

Mr. Edison was smiling broadly as he answered the questions.

"I AM GOING TO FIRE"

Mr. Churchill On The War Path.

Allusion to the rioting at Cawnpore was made in mail week by Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., when he addressed members of the Constitutional Club on the Indian situation.

"The British," said Mr Churchill, "were not concerned, but owing to the fact that it is believed we are about to leave the country the struggle for power is now beginning between the Moslems and Hindus, and a bloody riot broke out in which women and children were butchered in circumstances of bestial barbarity.

"Is that any encouragement to lead people to believe we should be doing a wise and liberal action in divesting ourselves of this responsibility and handing these matters over to the care of one or other of those factions?

"Do not underrate the work of our fellow-countrymen in India. Do not let us betray or undo the work they have achieved. Can we agree merely to keep control of foreign relations and the Army and hand over peace and order to what in the long run cannot fail to be Brahmin oligarchy?"

"I AM GOING TO FIRE."

Promising continued opposition to the Government's Indian policy, Mr. Churchill exclaimed:

"I do not intend to mince my words. I wish to make it perfectly clear I am going to attack the Socialist record and policy in India. Nothing will turn me from it, and I have cheerfully and gladly put out of my mind all idea of public office.

"I am going to fire upon the Socialist policy in India. My batteries will fire on that sector of their trenches, and if a lot of Liberals wander into those trenches or any body else and should find themselves smitten by my argumentative projectiles it may be their misfortune, but after due notice has been given I cannot admit it as my fault.

"I am told I am alone among public men in the view I take about the Indian policy. (Cries of "No."). If I am alone I am going to receive shortly an ally—a very powerful ally—an ally whom I dread—an ally with a sombre title—his title is The March of Events.

"The march of events in India will be grim and may possibly be rapid. You have only to read your papers to-day to see how the situation there is steadily darkening. The responsibility rests with those who are having their way in this matter. It rests with those whose views are being gratified with what is being done or left undone. It cannot rest upon those who make the most earnest protests in their power against this course."

We had done wrong in abandoning the principle of the Simon Statutory Commission Report and when we allowed the Round Table Conference, which was set up merely for consultative purposes, to convert itself quite improperly and wholly without authorisation into a kind of constituent assembly.

When that happened a most remarkable and dangerous transformation took place. There was a conversion of reform of Indian Government by Parliament at our discretion and with our authority into a process of trying to make a treaty with an abstraction called India, which no one could find except on the map, which had no real existence as a political entity except in so far as it might be said that the Congress Party represented it. It was the commonest fallacy of the present discussion to speak of India as if it were a united coherent race.

THE DOOM OF LANCASHIRE.

Alluding to the boycott of Lancashire cotton goods, Mr. Churchill declared that the attitude of the Indian Congress was that "None of that cloth is to be sold here, but since we are generous in victory we will even help you to take the stuff away and dump it anywhere you please. Pack it up. Put it in the ships."

A company had been formed to help the merchants to get rid of this merchandise and cast it down in East Africa or elsewhere, provided they signed an undertaking that in no circumstances will they import any British goods again "Are we going to put up with that?" asked Mr. Churchill. (A voice: Not likely!)

But that was only the beginning These were the first drops of the storm. Gandhi has resolved, and those who worked behind him and through him were still more resolved to bring practically all British importations, certainly all Lancashire importations, to an absolute end.

"That spells the doom of Lancashire. I am not prepared for one moment to sit still and see that done without making exertions. In yesterday's debate in the House all parties were agreed that this could not continue.

"Behind Mr. Gandhi is a little clique of Bombay millowners—millionaires on sweated labour—who see their opportunity of securing the loot of an Empire on easier terms than have ever been possible in the whole history of the world.

"Unless you are prepared to defend your rights and interests in India you will be stripped of every vestige you possess, and expelled with ignominy from the land. A grave and sombre outlook for us, and what is there to show on the other side? We are told that the Socialists by their admirable diplomacy have split the Congress Party.

"Mr. Gandhi says there is to be complete independence, and afterwards he may remain on speaking terms with us. Mr. Nehru says there is to be complete independence, and after that he will not remain on speaking terms.'

On the general situation Mr. Churchill said that we had had two shameful and disastrous years in which we had not even been standing still, but galloping down the slope. No country was maltreating itself as we were.

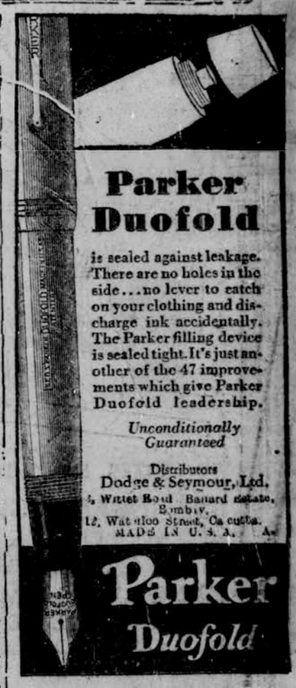
A sort of moral palsy seemed to have descended upon us. We seem to be afraid to call our souls our own. What could we expect when we had taken the extraordinary step of putting into office men who a few years ago, were conducting and planning the constitutional outrage called the General Strike?

Happily there was plenty of fighting spirit in the party. The unlucky part of it was that a great deal of that fighting spirit is kept entirely for internal consumption.

"Take the by-election we have witnessed. I could not help thinking if we had been striving together, with all the forces of that tremendous Press, added to all the political strength of the party, that we should very soon abridge the tenure of power of this miserable Government."

Mr. Churchill read a letter from a Nottinghamshire miner, who, he said, spoke of the pain with which he saw this proud Empire crumbling. The miner added: "If half the zeal and money spent in St George's were to be devoted to exposing the putrid Coal Mines Act, and administering the urgent necessity of safeguarding things would be much better."

While Conservatives might differ among themselves, they should remember that outside the party existed the enemy, whom it was their duty to destroy.



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Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

Without more Calcium than he gets from ordinary food, your boy may grow weak and anaemic. His teeth will suffer and he will become susceptible to colds and infectious diseases.

The health of a moderate climate brought to the Tropics.

Put *backbone* into your boy!

"A CHILD from three to thirteen years needs as much *calcium* [lime] a day as two grown men, for the child is constantly building the growing skeleton." writes L.M. Randall, M.D., in the "Dental Cosmos" 1928.

Another physician and children's specialist, who carried out extensive blood tests on children, writes:

"I have examined many so-called 'difficult and cross' children and could prove that in most instances the children suffered from lack of calcium in the body."

Lack of *Calcium* [lime] is now recognised as the root of many ailments in Children, such as: General weakness, loss of appetite, anæmia, irritability, etc.

Make sure your boy has all the calcium he needs. Give him Kalzana, the calcium food. Children like these palatable tablets and, being a food and not a medicine, Kalzana is absolutely harmless. Kalzana will supply them with the extra calcium they need. Their teeth will become hard and white, their health will improve, their weight increase and their appetite return.

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THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tatori Maru		....	@21 Apl.
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 April	28 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	20 ,,	30 ,,
Kashima ,,	10000	....	@5 May
x Tango ,,	6893	30 April	14 May
Yasukuni ,,	12000	....	@17 May
*Iottori ,,	5973	16 May	30 May
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 ,,	28 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru	10500	29 April	6 May
Terukuni ,,	12000	13 May	28 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru	22000	13 May	19 May
Asama ,,	22000	27 ,,	2 June

*Subject to alteration without notice.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Hamburg Maru ..	7th April	23rd April
Sydney Maru	13th ,,	28th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th ,,	7th May
Havre Maru	4th May.	15th ,,
Borneo Maru	10th ,,	23rd ,,

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
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YOUNG AT FIFTY!

WHY not? It is a matter of nerves and arteries. Good red blood feeds the nerves and does not thicken the arteries.

If you feel old and worn out there is a cause. Your blood wants rejuvenating.

Take a course of

IRON JELLOIDS

They were made for cases like yours.

They will give you robust health and elastic step, full pulsing red blood and well traced nerves. They will enable you to hold your own in the battle of life.

POOR blood gives poor service. Why not obtain the best? It is easily available and at a price well within your reach. Iron Jelloids are sold by all chemists at Re. 1 for a trial size, lasting 10 days, and Rs 5-12 for a full size bottle of 40 days supply.

Ask for No. 2 A IRON JELLOIDS B.C.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Impressive Strength Exhibited By Technical Situation

FARM BOARD CHAIRMAN ... ON ACREAGE.

... May Liquidation Nearing ... Completion.

As anticipated, the improved technical situation of the market is telling on prices of American Cotton. The market is running the course of long liquidation of May contracts and looks like nearing the end of it. Although there is absence of fresh buying owing to favourable weather, nevertheless, shorts are more inclined to cover. The demand is increasing. There is good potential demand under current prices which is likely to check any important decline in the near future.

Bombay, April 20.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was quiet but firm in absence of selling, influenced by covering by shorts and spot houses buying. Prices opened at a decline of 1 point but assumed hardening tendency throughout the small session and closed at about the highest level at a rise of 11 to 14 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points to 10.30c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 13 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 14 points to 10.04c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points but advanced on trade buying of distant positions by continental Houses. The tone at the close was dull and prices were left 1 point below previous closing level. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points to 5.59 and sales amounted to 4000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures were quiet but irregular and closed at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 1 point with May 4.38 and July 4.48.

Sakel Egyptian futures were quiet and declined 6 points and Uppers closed unchanged. The Alexandria market was steady with Sakels 10 points up and Uppers 5 points lower.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The rallies which have taken place this week on the New York Cotton Exchange have largely been technical re-adjustments and have not been fully maintained, while buying by the trade tapered off on advances, which encountered renewed liquidation on reports that the seasonal weather in the South had increased the progress of planting, the weakness of the Stock market and the declines in Liverpool.

Co-operative interests are credited with selling May and purchasing later months.

Business has been comparatively quiet, traders awaiting a better idea of acreage and the start of he new crop.

There is some bullish comment on the Washington estimate of the world's crop being 25,500,000 bales, as cimpared with 26,300,000 bales last year, which is regarded as indicating that the world's carry-over of American cotton will be heavy, with end-of-the season supplies of other growths relatively light.

Mr. Stone, Chairman of the Farm Board, has stated that acreage should be reduced by at least twenty-five per cent. If growers hope to secure satisfactory prices.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state that the continued strength in Silver and Wheat is influencing heavy "short" covering and moderate trade buying. From the American Government's estimate of World's crop at about 25500000 bls as compared with 26300000 Bls, traders are now realising that this season due to unproductive prices there are likely to be reductions in acreage, in America about 12 per cent. Egypt about 10 per cent. part from the enforced 40 per cent. reduction in Sakels and in India about 15 per cent to 20 per cent. and thus the present surplus of American Cotton is likely to be gradually absorbed by the World's Consumers. The present statistical position of Indian Cotton and outside growths indicates that India and the Far-East will need more American Cotton till next Indian crop is harvested.

CROP PROGRESS POWERFUL FACTORS.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in the market report dated Liverpool 1st April state as under:—

"Manchester reports distinctly less business. Whether this is the outcome of doubt as to the course of values, or uncertainty in connection with Indian affairs, or whether, on the other hand it merely reflects a pause in the Fair buying movement which was existing previously, it is difficult to decide. We believe that it is, probably a combination of all three, and that it will require to some further incentive to bring about greater activity again. The progress of the next crop will most likely prove the most powerful factor in stimulating interest.

We do not see anything very attractive in the situation one way or the other, though we believe, as we have said above, that the best policy to adopt for various reasons is to sell on all steady markets. We do not anticipate any rapid or drastic decline, but believe that during the next couple of months values will gradually recede perhaps 1|4 d to 1|2 d per lb., unless some very considerable changes take place either in trade or in the outlook for the coming crop. For those who are not inclined to the "Bear" side, but are more disposed to look at the situation from the reverse point of view, we would suggest exercising patience, as we believe that better opportunities will be afforded later on. Our advice would be, therefore to put out conservative sales whenever reactions, due to an oversold condition, take place.

LATEST COTTON NEWS

—:o:—

Liverpool, April 20.

Messrs. Dexkaran Nanjee have received the following cables this afternoon Reiss Bros. Fundmental situation of the market continues Bearish. Markets acts oversold.

Spr ngman and Co.—Some improvement in the American textile situation but see no cause for an advance other than a reacting influenced by covering by shorts and spot houses buying.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (expected) eq 5.54
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 198¼ eq 4.50
Difference 104 points eq Rs. 48
New York May (close) 10.29 eq 5.15
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 198 1/2 eq 4.50
Difference 65 points eq Rs. 29
Liverpool-New York—
(At New York close and Liverpool due) May 79, October 61 (American points).

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 10.30 (12 noon)
New York May Lowest 10.16 (opening).

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Between midnight and daylight cool nights, light rains Arkansas."

Messrs. Devkaran Nauji has received the following cable from New York:—

"Cotton shows strong resistance to further decline, and at present level had much rather buy than sell."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: New York cables, steady trade buying in small market.

New York: Cotton shows impressive strength in view weakness stocks and believe conservative purchases present levels will yield moderate profits.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

10-29 a.m. New York cables: Market undertone steady, no trend in sight. Advise buying on setbacks.

5-36 p.m. New York: Covering and evening up. Small market.

Reuter's cable: New York 18th April, New York market was quiet but firm in absence of selling.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April 20.

Following a rise of 12 points in New York futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 204 for Broach J-A delivery but the market opened easy at Rs. 202-12. There is no genuine reason for the easier opening but it seems that now-a-days the local operators prefer to sell on strong New York and to buy on easier New York cables. When our market is due to open at Rs. 198 it opens about couple of rupees higher and when it is expected to open at Rs. 204 it open easier as it did to-day.

The general opinion seems divided and Bears are looking for a level of Rs. 190 while bulls are buying "call" options at a fixed basis of Rs. 210. There is sufficient reason behind these views but we feel should prices decline it will be a good policy to buy cotton. Most of the bearish factors are well discounted and extensive speculation long interest in near months has been liquidated. This means that offerings will dry up in a declining market. Of course for a bull movement, it requires some unfavourable crop factor in American cotton of which there are no visible signs at present. However one should not forget that estimates of reduction of acreage of 8 per cent only failed to encourage any selling movement.

The situation of our market is healthy and in the near future prices may fluctuate within a narrow limit.

Scattered selling depressed prices to Rs. 202/4 in our market before receipt of Liverpool opening cables. The summer time is now adopted in England so Liverpool opening cables were received here before 3 p.m. showing a rise of 7 points which was a point or two less than expected on parity with Saturday's New York close.

This weakness was slightly reflected on our market and prices reached a low level of Rs. 202 for J-A. Later cables showed a further decline of 2 points from the opening level at Liverpool. This news influenced some selling and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 195
Broach J/A. 201/4
Oomra May 172
Oomra July 174/8
Bengal May 154
Bengal July 154

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Apr. 20.
April	135.90 plus. 1 10
July	128.90 —0 10
October	127.40 —0.20

COTTON TENDERS.

	Bomaay. Apr. 20. To-day	Total
F. G. M. G. Broach	1,600	19,800

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, April 20.

Bengal 156 May.
Bengal 156 July.
Broach 198 A/M.
Broach 203 J/A.
Oomra 174 May.
Oomra 176 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, April 20.

Bengal	168	165	161	157
Punjab	166	163	159	155
Rajputana	167	164	160	156
Broach	207	203	199	195
Punjab American	215	211	207	202
K. V.	209	205	201	197
Dholera	203	199	195	191
Kalajin	209	205	201	197
Surat	267	263	259	255
Rajpipla	267	283	279	275
Navsari	287	283	279	275
Oomra No. 3	181	177	173	
C. P. No. 1	195	191	187	
C. P. No. 2	187	183	179	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 20.

Bengal Superfine	165
Bengal Fine	160
Bengal F. G.	155
Sindh-Punjab Fine	160
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	155
Wardha-Hingh Fine	185
Nagpur Sayner Fine	190
Yeomal Fine	180
Arvi Fine	180
Amraoti Fine	175
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	175
Mukapur Fine	170
Khandesh Fine	170
Muthia Fine	185
Muthia F. G.	160
Nanded/Purna F. G. G. S.	185
Salu F. G. G. S.	175
Parbhani F. G. G. S.	189
Burwah Sanavad Fine	180
Indore/Hijan Fine	190
Broach Fine	205
Broach F. G.	200
Western M. G.	
Cambodia	
Miraj/Sangli	

BOMBAY BULLION

—:o:—

Bombay, April 20.

The Silver market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover of forward business. China opened steady but later advices were quiet. The local market opened steady but later on declined on easier Shanghai advices To-day's sales of Spot Silver amounted to 50 Bar.

Silver Bar Ready	44	1	0
Vaishakh	44	3	0
Jeth delivery	44	0	0
Vaishkh Tejimandi	0	15	0
Jeth Tejimandi	1	9	0
Bar Gold Spot	21	4	0
Vaishkh	21	4	3
Jeth delivery	21	5	0
National Bank Bar	21	12	0
Chartered Bank Bar	21	13	0
Central Bank Bar	21	14	6
97 Touch Gold	20	8	0
Sovereigns Ready	13	7	9

Tone.—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

—:o:—

Bombay, April 20.

Wheat May	3	14	0
Wheat September	4	0	6
Linseed May	7	4	6
Linseed September	7	6	0
Castorseed	7	2	0
Cottonseed	2	7	0
Groundnuts	6	10	0
Teelseed	8	8	0
Rapeseed	4	4	0
Mooraseed	5	10	0
Myrabolams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	11	8	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

—:o:—

Bombay, April 20.

	Bales.
Khandesh	7
Central India	380
Barsi-Nugger	287
Hyderabad-Gaorani	434
Berar	440
Central Provinces	801
Dholera	2,992
N.-W. Provinces	207
Rajputana	263
Broach	1972
Coompta-Dharwar	491
Westerns-Northerns	283
Americans	566
Egyptians	1,604
East Africans	3,746
Cotton	14,473
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,225
Linseed	15,993
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	161
	Tons.
Coal	1,855

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, April 20.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/4 Highest Rs. 34/6 Lowest Rs. 33/13/6 Closing Rs. 33/15/6

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 35/11/3 Highest Rs. 35/15 Lowest Rs. 35/2/6 Closing Rs. 35/3/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/2 Lowest 32/8/6 Closing Rs. 32/11

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 34/10 Lowest Ss. 34/ Closing Rs. 34/2

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Apr. 20.

In full-pressed Bales.

	18-4-31	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh	7	309,730
Central India	380	307,285
Barsi and Nagar	287	159,649
Hyderabad-Gaorani	434	79,278
Berar	440	541,669
Central Provinces	801	342,156
Total Oomras	2,349	1,739,775
Dholera	2,992	143,508
N.-W. Provinces	207	88,487
Rajputana	263	36,161
Sind-Punjab		107,120
Broach	1,972	205,337
Coompta and Dharwar	491	34,459
Westerns-Northerns	283	17,461
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		15,449
Persian		206
American	566	59,533
Egyptian and African	5,350	191,504
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		124
Total	14,473	2,637,525

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 20.

In full-pressed Bales.

	18-4-31	1st Sept. to 16th Apr. This year.
Europe	4,305	436,278
Japan and China	2,210	1,270,644
Coast Ports		15,416
Up-country by Rail		122,115
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		14,695
Total	6,516	1,858,748

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 20.

200 P. Crystal and Co. Paras 174
100 Do. Mathia 161
100 Gill & Co. Mandusar 178 1/4
300 Toyomankwak Shegaon 176
100 Kotak & Co. Chalesgaon 161½
250 G. G. Kesha & Co. Barwaha 180
135 Mithabhai Nathoo Sujalpur 185 3/4
103 P. R. Vakharia Salu 167 1/2
67 G. G. Kesha Khandwa 177 1/2

Glad Tidings to Hopeless Persons

The world-famous Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan who is well-known not in Asia only but throughout Europe and America, has under 50 years of continuous practice as Physician and cured lakhs of hopeless and most dangerous cases by the grace of God Almighty. Now he has opened his Dispensary and started practice in Bombay, Sandhurst Road, especially for the benefit of the public.

Chronic and incurable diseases are challenged to be treated without operation. Consumption, cough, phthisis, piles, stomachache, eye and veneral diseases are a speciality.

I cure all FEMALE complaints by MEDICINES only and also eradicate all their complicated diseases WITHOUT OPERATION.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT for PARDAH LADIES.

One trial will prove the whole statement.

Poor are treated free.

I have received a good many MEDALS and CERTIFICATES from Late Sultan of Turkey and also from the British, Americans, French, Italian and Greecian Governments wherein I have spent as much as 25 years. These are at any time open for Public Inspection.

A large stock of Patent Medicines is kept ready for sales at my Pharmacy, which can be obtained by V.P.P.

Consulting Hours—Morning 7 to 12 a. m. Evening 4 to 9 p. m.

HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN.
CUTCH CASTLE, SANDHURST BRIDGE,
Near Royal Opera House BOMBAY, No. 4.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.):—

Bombay April 20.

	Rs. a. p. per lb.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 8 6
Century	0 8 0
Karmohoy	0 8 0
Moon	0 8 6
E. D.	0 8 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34-40 Inches.)	
Century 91 1|2—92 1|2	0 12 0
Century 6404—8705	0 12 6
Fazal (Mahal)	0 12 3
Pehlad	0 12 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 12 0
Daud Sahib	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5203 5303.	
Rechal	0 12 9
Moon	0 12 9
Phoenix	0 13 0
Apollo	0 12 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality.	
Apollo	0 12 0
Century	0 12 3
Devid	0 12 3
Jam	0 12 6
Maher	0 11 9
Spring	0 12 3
Jecob	0112 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 inches.	
Textile (Hand)	0 11 6
Spring (Merchant	0 11 6
Century (Bugle)	0 11 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 11 3
Apollo (Pyala)	0 11 6
Sakuntla	0 11 9
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 11 3
Atlas	0 10 9
Maher	0 11 6
Jubili	0 10 9
SAMTA.	
Tata	0 11 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 11 0
DHOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	0 12 9
Textile (Bycycle)	0 12 9
Century	0 12 9
Mun Mill	0 12 9
Barsi	0 11 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	0 12 3
Textile (Bycycle)	0 12 3
Century	0 12 3
Mun Mill	0 12 0
GIN COLOURED.	Per piece.
B 1515 Ratilal	9 10 0
A 1515 Tulsidas	9 2 0
779 (Balance)	10 10 0
MBW Century	10 3 0
EWB Manekji	10 0 0
	Per lb.
LEPAD Big Size.	
Spring	0 11 6
Textile	0 11 9
Century	0 11 9
Moon	0 11 9
Apollo	0 11 6
MARKIN JAPAN (Indian quality)	Per piece.
1098	3 0 0
9310	3 6 0
42042	9 2 0
3810	9 10 0
4038	7 8 0
4438	8 12 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	7 10 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.	Per lb.
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BOMBAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1931

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Truth About Separate Electorates.

"NEITHER THE MUSLIMS WANT IT, NOR CAN THE CONGRESS GIVE IT."

Mr. Khwaja's Letter To Mahatma Gandhi.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed by Mr. A. M. Khwaja to Mahatma Gandhi.—

My Dear Mahatmaji.—It is with mixed feelings that I am writing this letter to you. I am told that you are willing to 'let the Mussalmans (have separate electorate as they want it'. It is difficult to believe but I am writing this on the supposition that you did say so....

I have the following objections:

A. It means that even you think that Mussalmans want separate electorates. This presupposition I beg to challenge.

B. It means that you are prepared to treat the Mussalmans in the same way as the Simon Commission did. I may refer to P. 56 of the Simon Report, vol. II, where after describing separate representation as an undoubted obstacle in the way of the growth of a sense of common citizenship it quotes from the indictment of communal electorates from the Montagu-Chelmsford report according to which 'they (separate electorates) perpetuated class distinction and stereotyped existing relations; and they constitute a very serious hindrance to the development of the self-governing principle'. In spite of all this and more, separate electorates were recommended on the ground that Muslims wanted them!

C. It means that you are prepared to surrender (for anyone else I should use the word betray) the Congress Muslims who have fought the battles of the country side by side with you to those Mussalmans who have done nothing except for themselves, their seats, their posts, their salaries and their lunches and dinners at the Government Houses.

The Congress Muslims have not only shared the persecutions from the Government but they have even suffered in various ways at the hands of their own co-religionists. They have been called all sorts of names. They have been told that they have sold their community, their conscience and their religion to the Hindus, that they are the enemies of Islam and are working against the interest of their community. So far they have fought against the Government and against the self-seekers of their own community. If now they are thrown overboard by the Congress or by you, they must either clear out of the field altogether or must henceforth fight against the Congress which heretofore they looked upon as the national body to which they felt proud to belong. You cannot forget that during the Khilafat agitation the Muslim community as a whole had declared for joint electorate and if recently some of their leading men took up a separatist attitude it was more out of personal reasons than anything else.....

You, who are generally so well-informed, cannot lose sight of the face that the All-Parties Muslim Conference and the Muslim League are merely composed of a few persons who are their own leaders and represent nobody. The Jamait-ul-Ulema openly joined your movement. Its president, secretary and several prominent workers together with a large number of its members went to jail. The Frontier Province, with a population of about 95 per cent Muslim is heart and soul with you. All these stand for the united nation and for joint electorates. How then can you say that the Mussalmans want separate electorates?

And even supposing they do would you give it to them merely because they want it if you are satisfied and believe that it is against the interest of the Motherland and against the best interests of the Mussalmans themselves? And child wants many things but can a loving and wise parent give a bomb to it which is sure to destroy the child and the whole family? You know that I have always openly opposed not only separate electorates but even separate representation because I have felt convinced that the salvation of the Mussalmans lies in the salvation of the Motherland and the salvation of the Motherland in its turn lies on the mutual trust and goodwill of the two great communities. All sane and honest politicians in all the countries and in all ages have agreed that the best protection of minorities lies in the proof which the minority can give of its capacity for administration and for the sacrifices which it can offer in the larger interests of the country. A change of heart is needed not so much between the Government and Indians as between the Hindu and Mussalman. I don't wish to cast reflections on any one but I cannot help feeling that I would much rather have the English autonomy than be ruled by a Hindu majority elected purely by Hindus in the atmosphere of Hindu-Muslim antagonism. I have no fear of Hindus and I have confidence in myself. If I can prove my capacity for administration by the sacrifice which I can make for the country no Hindu could ignore or trample my rights. You know that in matters religious I am a Muslim first, Muslim second and a Muslim last. Similarly, where the interest of the country is at stake I am an Indian first, an Indian second and an Indian last and I have always maintained that one does not clash with the other and I have never found it otherwise. Both as a Muslim and an Indian I can never accept separate electorates. Though my ideal is joint representation I am prepared to accept separate representation as a compromise for the time being in the hope that joint electorates would one day lead to joint representation. But separate electorates, can never lead to unity and where there is no unity the house cannot stand and the minority suffers the most. Therefore I can even tolerate the British rule for the time being rather than lay the foundation of the future constitution upon separate electorate and seal my doom for ever.

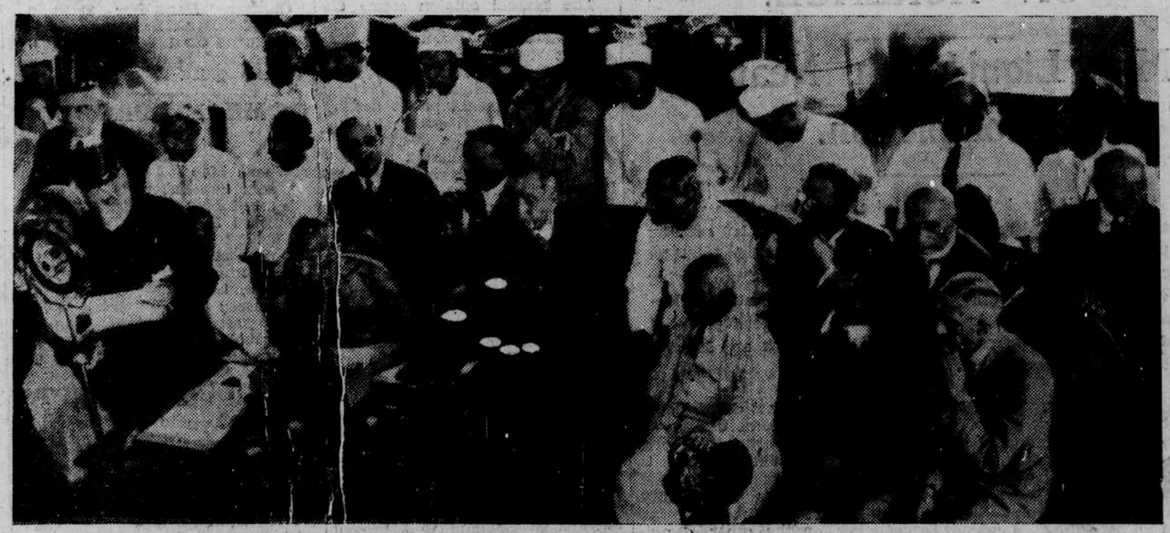
I repeat that as a fact it is not true that the Mussalmans want separate electorates. It is true that some 'leading men' do want it and the reason is obvious. They feel that in mixed electorates they would have no chance for themselves. You can easily understand their motives when they are willing to give up their majority in Bengal and the Punjab for the sake of separate electorate. They say that they are willing to do so merely for securing weightage for the minorities in U.P., Behar etc. But this is absurd on the face of it. Political power in provinces can depend only on numbers, and in a separately elected council what does it matter if the Mussalmans are given a few more seats in a provincial council if they still remain in a hopeless minority with never a chance of improving themselves on account of the separation and the restriction of seats.

You may ask yourself what right have these leaders to speak for the Mussalmans? How have they demonstrated that they can speak for the Mussalmans? The Congress Muslims on the other hand have proved their right to speak on behalf of their co-religionists by the very fact that, according to Congress official figures, 12,000 Muslims went to jail during the past 12 months. Of the so-called Muslim leaders not even 12 would be found who could boast of having gone to jail for even a purely Muslim cause such as the Khilafat question.

Thus neither is it true as a fact that Muslims want separate electorates nor could the Congress agree to 'give them separate electorates' without betraying the Congress Muslims and laying the foundation of a most serious split in its own camp which would jeopardise the realization of Swaraj.

It seems impertinent on my part but I would earnestly beg of you to trust your humble Muslim friends rather than those Muslims who with few honest exceptions have grown fat on separatist policy and have always stood in the way of India's progress.

BOMBAY CORPORATIONS CIVIC ADDRESS TO MAHATMA ...



Top:—Mahatma Gandhi listens to the Municipal Corporation address in the Corporation Hall on Saturday.
Below:—Huge crowd waiting outside the Hall to hear Mahatma's reply to the address.

THREE HUNDRED MEDICOS ON HUNGER STRIKE.

Sequel To Expulsion.

POLICE STATIONED AT HOSTEL GATES

ALLAHABAD, Apr. 18.

About 300 students of Agra Medical School are reported to be on hunger-strike as a sequel to the expulsion of 10 medical students.

It is reported that during the last communal riots at Agra, the students of the Medical School and other colleges were compelled to leave Agra for 15 days. After their return three medical students were arrested under section 302 on a murder charge. These sudden arrests when examinations were commencing on the 15th, upset the students. They requested the Principal to postpone the examination for one month with no effect. They wired to the authorities, including the Education Minister.

On receiving no reply, the students did not turn up for the examination. Thereupon the authorities persuaded two Pahari and seven Mohammedan students to sit for the examination. Some eight military and day students followed them at intervals. Later on the remaining students also wanted to join the examination. The principal refused them admission and threatened calling the police. He actually phoned for them.

This enraged the students, who began obstruction at the examination hall. The principal went and got about 150 armed, mounted and foot police force, with the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and other officials.

At 12 noon the students attending the examination were again called, and the same question paper was given for answering. The examination was conducted under a police guard, which blocked all thoroughfares and approaches to the hall.

After 2 p.m. the principal, along with the District Magistrate, went to hostels and brought 13 students, out of which 10 were expelled by the principal without telling them the period of expulsion. The District Magistrate ordered them verbally to leave Agra forthwith. They were conducted to the cantonment station in a prison van.

About 300 students have since then been on hunger-strike.—The Tribune.

STUDENTS ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

Hostel Controlled By Police

AGRA, Apr. 18.

The situation in the Agra Medical School is becoming increasingly worse. A large number of students are still on hunger-strike and have refused to attend classes, their wards or their examinations till their grievances are redressed and the rusticated students taken back.

The hostel messes are closed except the Muslim mess and one Hindu mess. Some of the students have grown so weak that they are confined to bed.

REFUSES TO MEET DEPUTATION.

The principal refused to meet a deputation of the students or to hear their grievances. The control of the hostels has been handed over to the police. All day police men watch and control all ingress and egress to the hostels. No outsiders are allowed into the hostels, nor are any students allowed to leave the school or hostels compound.

COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF.

All communication between students and outsiders has therefore been cut off. All letters received by students or posted by them are censored, sixteen more students were given a warning by the Principal that if any untoward event occurred they would be rusticated. Four students who were released on bail given by the Principal were again taken in custody on the Principal withdrawing bail. A professor of the college then stood surety for them and they were placed in his custody.

The belongings of the rusticated students were taken away by the police. It is not known under what law the police took away their books, cloths and trunks. As the boys have been asked to leave Agra and are, therefore, out of station there is no one to claim their property. Great resentment prevails in the city an account of these happenings in the Agra College. Telegrams have been sent to the Inspector General of Hospitals and the Minister of Education. The condition of the hunger-striking students is becoming serious. Besides, it is feared that the happenings in the Agra college may have serious repurcussions in the city which has only recently suffered from a communal tragedy.—The "Hindustan Times."

WAR ON LIQUOR

Thana Muslims' Lead.

LEADERS TAKE TO PICKETING.

(From Our Correspondent')

THANA, April 19.

On Friday evening, a Congress volunteer, Shamsuddin by name was peacefully picketing a liquor shop situated in Mahagiri and owned by Mrs. Jerbai Jamsedji when a Muhammadan visitor to the shop is alleged to have run amok. He whipped out a knife and made at the volunteer when Mr. Jamsedji, intervened and asked him to go away. In order that there should not be a recurrence of this mischief. Shet Ahmed Haji Suleman, a respected leader of the Muhammadans in Thana himself picketed yesterday evening the said shop from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., along with Abdulla Shet who was Dictator of the Vile Parle Camp. There was some discussion going on between Ahmed Haji Suleman, in the course of which Jai, the son of the proprietor threatened that he would have to do his duty by taking steps to stop picketing.

(Continued from Column 7.)

points of importance that are at present engaging the attention of public workers in the States. We should attempt to forge effective popular sanctions to back up our demands: because, without effective sanction behind our demands, ours will be but a cry in the wilderness.

STATES PEOPLES' DEMANDS.

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi's Assurance.

NEED FOR UNITED ACTION.

The following are extracts from a Press Statement issued by Messrs. K. T. Bhashyam Ayangar, Advocate, S. R. S. Raghavan, Editor "Democrat" and other delegates to the Karachi Congress from Bangalore City:—

Messrs. C. Rajagopalachar, S. S. Iyer and K. Jeevanna Rao are other prominent signatories to the Statement.

The delegates that proceeded from the Mysore State to the Karachi Congress had a definite mandate, from a huge public meeting held in March last at Bangalore under the auspices of the States' People's Conference, to take part in the proceedings of any States' Peoples Conference that might be held at Karachi. No such conference was, however, held at Karachi; but the Mysore delegates to the Congress discharged this mandate to them to the best of their ability through focussing public opinion at Karachi on States' People's demands with reference to the future constitution of India.

THE DEMANDS.

While the people of the States are firmly convinced that the constitution should be federal in character, with the States and the Provinces as component parts they insist that the following measures of reform should be incorporated in it, if it is to be satisfactory from their point of view:—(1) a declaration of rights to all the citizens of the Indian Federation including those of the States; (2) jurisdicion of the federal supreme court over the States also to safeguard therein the rights of the citizenship; (3) direct participation of the States' People in the federal legislature; and (4) the necessity of responsible Government in the States, at least to the extent obtaining in the Provinces, to ensure uniformity of political development in the component parts of the federation. With a view to canvass congress support to these several measures of reforms, a States' People's deputation, headed by Sjt. Manilal Kothari, waited on Mahatmaji on two occasions. On both these occasions,—Mahatmaji gave a most patient and sympathetic hearing to our representations and promised to do his best to see that our demands were incorporated in the future constitution of India. In view of this assurance, the States' delegates to the Congress did not consider it desirable to press on the attention of the Congress any specific resolution embodying their demands. However, the Congress President, Sardar Patel and Mahatmaji were kind enough to make public reference in the open Congress to our demands. They both stressed the necessity of a declaration of rights, jurisdiction of supreme Court and direct participation of the people in the federation as vital factors requiring satisfactory solution in the future constitution of India. Though we feel that a specific resolution of the Congress on these lines would have better served the object in view, yet we have full confidence in the wisdom of Mahatmaji's discretion in the matter and will, therefore, abide, by his decision. Our interests are completely safe in his hands.

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION.

Informal meetings of States' People at Karachi showed an almost unanimous opinion that in future there ought to be one single central organisation for the people of all the States throughout India and that this organisation should carry on its activities under the auspices of the Indian National Congress. The latter aspect of the problem will be fully reviewed at the ensuing Baroda Conference; but, if the Karachi meetings were an index of the prevailing public opinion in the States regarding this matter we have no hesitation in saying that the Baroda Conference will fully endorse this view and throw in its lot with the Congress, whose unique position in the country, great influence with the people and undoubted prestige throughout India and the rest of the world will be most helpful factors on our side, under such a contingency, in enabling us to realise our aspirations. Meanwhile it behoves the several States' People's Conference scattered throughout the country, particularly the States' People's Conference of Bangalore and Bombay, to express themselves in favour of a single united All-India States' People's Organisation. They should make it a point to send their representatives in large numbers to the Baroda Conference with a definite mandate to work for amalgamation and unity. It goes without saying that unity amongst ourselves is a most essential pre-requisite for success for our cause.

SOLID WORK IN STATES.

Meanwhile, work in the States should proceed apace..

A State-wide agitation on mass scale must be immediately set afoot in our State and public opinion focussed on the several

(Continued in Column 5.)

Pt. Jawaharlal Leaves for Ceylon

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who came to Bombay three days ago left Bombay harbour for a sea trip to Ceylon on Monday afternoon. Pandit Jawaharlal was not keeping well recently and was strongly advised by his doctors to take some rest and go for a short sea voyage. Panditji was given a hearty send off by well-known congressmen at the Alexandra Dock among whom were Shriyut K. F. Nariman, Mrs. Perin Captain and others.

GANDHIJI AND CHEN

Morning Post's Invective

To-day's reports of riots in India and the denunciation of Gandhi by the mob made me wonder whether Gandhi, the present idol of the Socialists, will not shortly disappear into the oblivion which so rapidly enshrouded Chen, the former Foreign Minister of the Cantonese faction in China.

At one time the magic name of Chen was on the lips of every Socialist. As this paper said in a leading article: "Mr. Eugene Chen was the idol, the firm rock, and the confidential correspondent of our Labour leaders. They could not make too much of him."

At all costs Chen had to be propitiated, and made the recipient of friendly gestures. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said: "Half an hour's friendly and successful conversation with Mr. Chen is worth an army corps."

FEET OF CLAY.

It was assumed that Chen spoke for the whole of China, and it was only necessary to conciliate him and all would be well. And in an amazingly short time the idol proved to have feet of clay. Chen became "a noteless fugitive, his party broke up into unrecognisable new combinations."

We heard all the same ecstatic praises of Chen that we hear today of Gandhi. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald expressed the same hero-worship of Chen. But there was not even time to invite him to London for a Conference before he was discredited.

Perhaps it will not be long before we see history repeating itself.

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